ly deſcribed wherever they occur, have not inſenſibly a greater influence in dazzling and amuſing the mind of the reader, than perhaps the pupil of taſte will be willing to allow.—Such are the tales which I remember to have eagerly preferred, in the days of childiſh credulity, to the ſeven wonders of the world, the adventures of Jack the Giant-killer, the ſtory of the ſeven wife maſters, and even to the hiſtory of the Nine Worthies: and ſuch ſeem to be the more ſtriking peculiarities in their character, by which they have pleaſed, and ſtill continue to pleaſe, almoſt all ages, all ranks, and all different capacities.

Literary impoſition has been frequently attempted with great ſucceſs; and it was doubted by many, for ſome time after the publication of the *Arabian Nights Entertainments*, that although repreſented as compoſitions of the eaſt, they had been actually fabricated in Europe. Inſtances have not been wanting to juſtify this ſuſpicion. It was uſual among the claſſical ſcholars who flouriſhed about the æra of the revival of letters, to try their proficiency, by producing forgeries in the names of their favourite Greek or Roman authors, with which they now and then actually deceived one another. It had been uſual, too, among the Sophiſts of antiquity, to compoſe declamations and epiſtles in the names of celebrated perſonages, the incidents of whoſe lives afforded them ſuitable materials: and it is well known what critical hardineſs and acumen the doughty Bently diſplayed, in detecting the forgery of the epiſtles of Phalaris. The letters of the Turkiſh Spy, the Caſtle of Otranto, the Poems of Rowley, not to name innumerable other works of the ſame caſt, are good proofs that the Literati of the preſent age have not loſt either the ſpirit or the power of literary impoſition. But the character of the Arabian Tales is ſo truly eaſtern; they bear ſo many marks which no European hand could have impreſſed, and carry in them ſo much of that internal evidence which enforces conviction ſtill more powerfully than the ſtrongeſt external teſtimony; that one could have hardly thought it poſſible for men of learning to remain long in doubt about their authenticity, had not a writer of no leſs eminence than Dr Beattie, even within theſe laſt eight or ten years, expreſſed himſelf uncertain whether they were tranſlated or fabricated by M. Galland. However, the Doctor's doubts have probably been ſatisfied by this time; for, independently of the King of France's library, in which the originals have been long depoſited, the authenticity of theſe tales has been fully proved by Colonel Capper: and an Arabic copy of them is at this very time, I believe, in the hands of the learned Dr Joſeph White of Oxford. It was once even talked, that the Britiſh public might ſooner or later, be favoured with a tranſlation of them from the original language by the Doctor's pen; in which they would diſplay more of a genuine oriental caſt, and retain more of their native graces, than in the verſion of Galland; who, as is common with his countrymen, upon ſimilar occaſions, has given too much of a frenchified air to the eaſtern manners and modes of addreſs. But, as Major Davy has returned to the eaſt, Mr Bideock is dead, and Dr Parr now immerſed in politics and preface-writing; there is ſome reaſon to fear, that good Dr White, thus deprived of the aſſiſtants of his former ſtudies, and haraſſed by the laborious activity of a college life, may be deterred from accompliſhing ſo arduous a taſk.

An account of an eaſy, ſafe, and effectual method of ſaving Cattle which are ſwelled, and in danger of dying, from having eaten Clover or other Graſſes, mentioned by Dr A. Monro, *in the courſe of his anatomical lectures.*

DR Monro begins with obſerving, that the ſwelling of the belly is owing to the diſtention of the ſtomachs, and particularly of their firſt ſtomachs, by fixed air, which is diſengaged from the tender and ſucculent graſs, in conſequence of its quick ſolution and violent fermentation; while the diſcharge of it upwards, through the gullet, ſeems to be prevented by a ſpaſm or muſcular contraction of the upper orifice of the ſtomach. He next remarks, that the dangerous and often fatal effects, which follow the diſtention, are not owing to the fixed air, nor to the juices of the fermenting graſs acting as poiſons upon the ſtomach, as a moderate quantity of either produces no bad effects, and that the repeated experience of the grazier has ſhewn that many cattle are immediately relieved and preſerved by ſtabbing them with a knife or trocar, and thus allowing the air to eſcape.

He therefore concludes, that cattle may, with certainty, be ſaved, if the air

be

be drawn off in due time, without injuring the ſtomach or other bowels, and he affirms that this may be done with great eaſe, by paſſing a flexible tube from the mouth down the gullet into the ſtomach.

The tube is to be compoſed of iron wire, as large as a common ſtocking wire, or about one ſixteenth part of an inch in diameter, which is to be twiſted around a ſmooth iron rod three eighths of an inch in diameter, in order to give it the cylindrical form, and, after taking it off the rod, it is to be covered with ſmooth leather. To the end of the tube which is intended to be paſſed into the ſtomach, a piece one inches long, of the ſame ſize as the tube, and pierced with a number of large holes, is to be firmly connected.

To prevent the tube from bending too much within the mouth or gullet in time of paſſing it down into the ſtomach, an iron wire one eighth of an inch diameter, and of the ſame length as the tube, is put within it, which is to be withdrawn when the tube has entered the ſtomach.

He has found, that the ſpace from the foreteeth of the under jaw to the bottom of the firſt ſtomach of a large ox, meaſures about ſix feet, and he has paſſed ſuch a tube, five feet and nine inches long, into the gullet and ſtomach of a living ox. The tube ought therefore to be ſix feet long, that we may be ſure of its anſwering in the largeſt oxen.

After the tube is paſſed into the ſtomach, it may be allowed to remain within it for any given length of time; as when it is preſſed to one ſide of the throat, it does not interrupt the breathing of the animal. The greater part of the elaſtic and concenſed fixed air will be readily diſcharged through the tube; and if it be thought neceſſary, the remainder of it, or the ſuperfluous drink, may be ſucked out by a bellows fixed to the upper end of the tube, with a couple of valves, one at its mouzzle and the other in the ſide of it, ſo diſpoſed as to allow the air to paſs in the direction from the ſtomach outwards.

It is likewiſe evident that ardent ſpirits, or any other fluid fit for checking fermentation, or which may be uſeful in other reſpects, can be injected through ſuch a tube into the ſtomach.

By means of ſuch a tube the air is not only more certainly diſcharged than by ſtabbing the animal, but the danger is avoided which the ſtabbing occaſions; not ſo much by the irritation which the wound creates, as that the air and the other contents of the ſtomach getting into the cavity of the belly, between the containing parts and the bowels, excite ſuch a degree of inflammation as frequently proves fatal to the animal.

One of theſe tubes will coſt about eight ſhillings.

To ſhew further what ſucceſs may be expected from ſuch a method, Dr Monro has allowed me to ſend you likewiſe the following copy of an anonymous letter he received from one of his Students, thirteen years ago.

To Dr Monro.

SIR

Having heard what you mentioned the other day, upon the ſubject of cattle being prodigiouſly ſwelled after eating large quantities of young clover, occaſioned by the fixed air getting free, and your propoſing a tube to be introduced through the pharynx or throat into the ſtomach to give it vent, I was fully convinced it would be attended with very good effects. My grandfather being a conſiderable grazier in Norfolk, has his cattle ſometimes affected with this complaint, and he always frees them from it by forcing a large ſtiff cart-rope into the ſtomach, pulling it up and down till the air eſcapes, and the beaſt is immediately cured. This is the common practice among the people of that country. I am, &c.

Edinburgh, Apr. 29 1779. A STUDENT.

It is much to be wiſhed that gentlemen and farmers who may make trial of the above method, would publiſh an account of their ſucceſs, or ſend it to Dr Monro.

Experiments, &c. on the Plaſter of Paris, made in the province of Pennſylvania.

[In a letter from Robert Morris to Jeſſe Lawrence.]

AFTER the converſation which paſſed between thee and me on the ſubject of Plaſter of Paris, I conceived it might not be improper to give thee an account of the ſeveral trials which I have made with it as a manure for land. Perhaps it might have been in the year 1775 that it was recommended to me as a manure for land: I accordingly purchaſed five buſhels; yet my faith therein was ſo weak, that it lay by me until 1778, when in the month of March, I ſowed at the rate of two buſhels and a half per acre, on ſome ground which I had tilled and ſown

ſowed with clover ſeed, the ſpring preceding, leaving a piece in the middle not ſown, and likewiſe on each ſide. That ſeaſon, where there was no plaſter ſown, the clover ſtood, upon an average, thirty-four inches high. This ground I mowed for about four ſeaſons after; I found it to have leſs graſs every year, though that which was ſown with the plaſter had as much more in proportion as the firſt year. I afterwards ploughed up all this ground, except a quarter of an acre; upon this I again put Plaſter of Paris in the year 1785, and no other manure whatever ſince 1778; and it is now in much better order than it was at that time, and it has produced me about two tons of hay every year ſince, for the firſt crop, and a tolerable good ſecond crop, and ſometimes a third crop, or very good paſture; though the laſt time I manured it, I put in the proportion of ſix buſhels of plaſter to an acre. I have likewiſe made many experiments otherwiſe; I have tried it with Indian corn, where it does tolerably well; with buck-wheat, and it makes it grow ſo rapidly, that it has always fallen down, and I have loſt my crop. I have tried it with wheat; and it is not poſſible to diſcover that it makes any difference when ſown on the crop; but when it is ſown on graſs ground, and this ground turned up and laid down in wheat, it is amazing the advantage it is of to the crop. Laſt fall was a year, I put down about eight acres of wheat, which I harrowed in, and then ſowed clover ſeed, which came up, and looked very fine in the fall; but the winter being very ſevere, with but little ſnow, the clover was dead in the ſpring; when I ſowed it again with clover ſeed, and about ſix buſhels of plaſter of Paris to the acre; and by harveſt-time I had clover all over the piece, about twelve inches high, and which I mowed in about two or three weeks after my wheat was cut; I believe I might have cut a full ton of hay off from each acre; and I am well ſatisfied that if I had not put any plaſter of Paris on it, I ſhould not have had any graſs that I could have cut. I have likewiſe ſold this manure to many people in this ſtate, as well as in New Jerſey, Maryland, Delaware, &c.; and, after trial, their applications to me have been very great, which induces me to believe they have found the like benefits from the uſe of it as I have myſelf.

With reſpect, I am thy friend,

ROBERT MORRIS.

PARLIAMENT. [p. 68.]

Mr Ryder, Feb. 24. moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the laws regulating the trade between this country and America. Ordered.

On Feb. 24. Mr Ryder propoſed, that after the 22d December next, on which day the exiſting bounty-act for the encouragement of the Greenland whale-fiſhery would expire, a bounty of 25 s. per ton ſhould be allowed for the three next years; and 20 s. for the three following; — he ſhould alſo propoſe, as had been recommended to him, to permit all ſhips not claiming the bounty to navigate without reſtrictions laid on thoſe claiming the bounty, and to admit the importation of their oil duty free.

The lowering of the bounty upon the preſent occaſion was reprobated as impolitic to the country in general, as deſtructive to the trade, and as injurious to a nurſery for the beſt ſeamen, by Mr Duncombe, Mr S. Thornton, Mr Burden, Mr Alderman Curtis, Mr Alderman Watſon, Mr Brandling, and Sir James Johnſtone.

Mr Montagu approved of the propoſition, and obſerved, that upon a fair calculation it could be proved that the bounties given had, ſince the peace, amounted to full 48 per cent. of the whole produce. The motion was carried.

Mr Blackburn, Feb. 27. from the Plymouth election committee, reported, That Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bt, is duly elected: That the petition of John Macbride, Eſq; did not appear to be frivolous or vexatious.

On March 5. a petition from the Nabob of Arcot was brought up by Major Maitland, and ordered to lie on the table; it contained a ſtatement of innovations upon his authority, and other grievances, and prayed the Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures as would prevent the repetition of them in future.

This petition was preceded by one from Meſſ. Wallis and Troward, ſtating themſelves to be his Highneſs's agents for the purpoſe of tranſacting his affairs in England.

In a committee, March 7 on granting proviſion to the Duke of York, Mr Pitt ſaid, that after the perfect unanimity of ſentiment which exiſted in the Houſe upon that part of his Majeſty's ſpeech, it would be improper in him to enter into any argument to enforce the propoſitions he was about to ſubmit to the Houſe; he ſhould therefore only ſtate, that in conſequence of his Royal Highneſs's union with the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia, it became neceſſary to make ſuch an addition to his income as might enable him to live in a ſtyle ſuitable to his exalted ſtation, and to the high rank of the illuſtrious perſonage to whom he was allied. He ſhould therefore move, "That his Majeſty be enabled to ſettle

the ſum of 18,000 l. per annum upon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York." Mr Pitt further ſtated, that it was his Majeſty's intention to ſettle an additional ſum of 7000 l. per annum upon his Royal Highneſs out of his Iriſh revenue, which, together with 12,000 l. per annum which he now enjoys, make the ſum of 37,000 l. per annum; the additional revenue to commence July 1791.

Mr Fox thought, that the mode of providing for his Majeſty's numerous family, ſhould be put on ſome ſure and ſolid principle, rationally conſidered and well digeſted. His opinion was, that it was the intereſt of the people of this country to be governed by a monarchy, and that ſuch monarchy ſhould always be maintained with ſuitable dignity and ſplendour, for that a ſplendid ſupport was requiſite, and formed the principle on which our government was formed, and on which the conſtitution gave it power. Another conſideration was, the particular ſituation of the Princes of the blood of this country, not only when proviſion was made for them from father to ſon, as was the caſe here, but when they ſhould become of a more diſtant relation to the Crown. It muſt be allowed, that in either caſe they ought to have conſiderable power, and that they were placed in a hard ſtate indeed, when they were to depend for ſupport entirely at the will of the Crown, and be thus under its direction. Now in what ſituation were the Princes placed? A Prince arrives of age and marries; he is to have an eſtabliſhment for his family, for which purpoſe we gave him nothing but a mere annuity. He believed that the moſt narrow in their way of thinking, and the moſt rigid economiſts, would allow that a town-reſidence was neceſſary for his Royal Highneſs, and that a ſplendid one, and that alſo he ſhould have a ſplendid houſe in the country. What was the caſe here? The Duke of York was to have a ſum of money by way of annuity, and that was all. What ſum of money was he to have for fitting up his dwelling? What ſum of money was he to ſet off with? Parliament gave him a certain ſum by way of income, and might ſay it was ſufficient — True, but then they left him to provide the means of beginning life as he can. How was he to raiſe money for this purpoſe? The only property he had by this reſolution was an annuity, on which he would be compelled to raiſe money. In order to do ſo, perhaps, he would be obliged to ſell it at ten years purchaſe. What was the concluſion from all this? Why, that the ſum granted was not granted in the right way. A certain ſum of money ſhould be firſt granted to his Royal Highneſs to begin the world with, and afterwards a ſum given to him by way of annuity. Suppoſe, for inſtance, in the fitting up of his town-reſidence, a ſum of 40,000 l. were wanted, a ſum, conſidering all things, the ſplendour of his ſtation and the price of neceſſary articles, by no means out of bounds in point of expences, how was his Royal Highneſs to raiſe this money? By applying to perſons who make a property of young men of faſhion when they lend them money.—This was fairly throwing his Royal Highneſs into the way of temptation—It was putting it out of his power to be diſcreet and economical — It was not what parliament ought to do. He hoped the time would ſoon arrive, that when proviſion was made for any of his Majeſty's illuſtrious family, the ſplendour of their ſtation ſhould not be contraſted with the dependent ſtate in which they were to aſk for ſupport.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed with Mr Fox on moſt of the topics he had advanced on this ſubject. He had it not in his command, however, from his Majeſty, to make any other propoſals than thoſe already ſubmitted to the committee; and not having received any commands, it would be the height of preſumption in him to make any of his own mind, and he believed that the Houſe ſeldom felt itſelf inclined to go beyond the point recommended by his Majeſty in theſe caſes.

Mr Burden was of opinion that the means of the country were not in proportion to the diſpoſition of the people to aſſiſt the Princes. He would, if he was to move, make a motion, that 10,000 l. inſtead of 18,000 l. ſhould be the ſum granted.

Sir James Johnſtone thought that every child ſhould be dependent on his father. The Duke, as Biſhop of Oſnaburg, had a great revenue, and he thought that he was in a better ſituation than any of the Royal Children.

Mr Fox conceived, that what had fallen from Sir James was not by any means within the cognizance of the Houſe. If this were the caſe, the Houſe might as well advert to the revenues of the Elector of Hanover — a ſubject which never did, nor never ought to come before a Britiſh ſenate.

Mr Smith ſaid, that if it was a queſtion which reſted merely with parliament, it was one which never would find the ſmalleſt reſiſtance; but as it referred to the pockets of the people, inſtead of the repreſentatives, he thought that the latter ſhould be vigilant.

Mr M. Montague thought it eſſential with the ſpirit of the conſtitution, that the branches of the Royal Family ſhould have an ample proviſion.

Sir W. Dolben conceived that the committee ought to take cognizance of the income which his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York derived from the biſhoprick of Oſnaburg. The amount of this income he believed to be about 6000 l. per annum.

Sir

Sir James Johnſtone coincided in opinion with Sir William Dolben, but he differed with him in the ſtatement he had adduced of the amount of the income derived by the Duke from Oſnaburg. Inſtead of 6000 l. a-year, he believed it to be 35,000 l.

Mr Fox, after noticing the variation between the two ſtatements, declared that he thought any diſcuſſion of the income which the Duke derived from Oſnaburg irrelevant and improper. It ill became the people of England to take advantage of the people of Oſnaburg; and it redounded much to the honour of the King as Elector of Hanover, and the Duke of York as Biſhop of Oſnaburg, that their ſubjects enjoyed as great a degree of happineſs as the ſubjects of any prince in Germany. To thoſe who oppoſed the preſent motion, he would aſk whether they were ſorry that the King had ſo large a family. — If they were, they ought to have oppoſed the motion for an addreſs of congratulation to his Majeſty on the increaſe of his family. If they were not, then they muſt allow that an adequate proviſion ſhould be allowed for the maintenance of the different branches of the family. Mr Fox then noticed the inadequate allowance of the Prince of Wales, which, though it amounted to 60,000 l. a-year, was inſufficient to ſupport that dignity which it was incumbent on his Royal Highneſs to ſupport. An increaſe has been made in the civil liſt, and in the different parts of the revenue; but it ſeemed to be a ſettled determination, not to increaſe the income of the Prince of Wales.

Mr Pitt declared, that he was ignorant of the produce of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, nor did he know where he could derive adequate information on that ſubject. But ſhould even that information be obtained, he conceived it to be unworthy of the Houſe.

After a few words from Mr Brandling, Mr W. Smith, and Mr Montague, the motion was agreed to.

Mr Pitt then moved, That 8000 l. per annum be ſettled upon her Royal Highneſs the Ducheſs of York, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive.

Mr Fox thought that ſum very inadequate to the expences of maintaining a houſehold; and although it was the ſum ſtipulated for in the treaty, yet he thought it by no means worthy the dignity and generoſity of this nation.

Mr Pitt ſaid, this ſum was only moved for in compliance with the terms of the treaty, and by no means precluded any future addition to it, as the circumſtances of the caſe might require.—The motion was carried unanimouſly.

In a committee, March 8. on the income, expenditure, and debt of the nation, Mr Pitt ſaid, that he thought it unneceſſary to trouble them with any preface to the propoſition he had to make, as the principle on which it was founded was likely to be adopted. If any gentleman had objections, there would be ſufficient opportunity to ſtate them when the bill ſhould be introduced. His propoſition went to two points. The firſt was, that the addition to the ſinking fund for the reduction of the national debt ſhould not ceaſe, as originally intended, when it amounted to four millions, but ſhould accumulate till it had extinguiſhed ſo much of the national debt as was intended by the bill in 1786. The other was, that when any new loan was made, unleſs the ſame was to be raiſed by annuity determinable in a certain time, a proportionable ſum ſhould be annually paid to the commiſſioners of the national debt, for the diſcharge of that capital within a limited time. Mr Pitt then propoſed two reſolutions on theſe points, which were agreed to.

Mr Fox preſented a petition, which, he obſerved, was ſigned by ſixteen hundred reſpectable perſons, not only diſſenters, but perſons of the eſtabliſhed church. Its object was, the repeal of the 9th and 10th of King William, and a certain clauſe in the toleration act. Ordered to lie on the table.

On March 13. Mr Thompſon roſe to execute, he ſaid, an unpleaſant taſk which he had undertaken, of a public accuſer of a public man, (alluding to Mr Roſe). The tranſaction to which he referred he did not take upon idle or ſlight rumour, but from a trial in the King's bench, the particulars relative to which he ſtated to be, that in the year 1788, one George Smith, who was afterwards found to be ſerviceable to George Roſe, the ſecretary of the treaſury, had been convicted of brewing ſmall beer, and ſentenced to pay a fine of 50 l.—that he endeavoured to get the penalty mitigated, and applied to the ſecretary, through the medium of a member of parliament — that the ſecretary had replied, the penalty ſhould be remitted— that ſoon afterwards the ſaid George Smith had been employed by Mr George Roſe to collect the bad votes given in the Weſtminſter election — that for the expences incurred by Mr Smith, he had preſented a bill, the payment of which was refuſed—that ſoon afterwards half the fine was levied, with which Smith being diſſatisfied, and finding the law enforced againſt himſelf, had recourſe to law to obtain what was due to him; that upon the trial the evidence produced went fully to prove the ſuppoſition that the fine was to have been remitted for Smith's exertions; and this ſuppoſition was ſtrengthened by a note from the ſecretary, appointing Mr Smith to meet him and the ſolicitor for the exciſe, Smith's proſecutor, at the ſecretary's houſe in Palace-yard. From this ſtatement

he contended, that it was evident that an attempt had been made to diſpoſe of the public money for the purpoſe of corruption, a corruption deſtructive of the privileges of that Houſe, and of the peoples rights. Upon theſe grounds, he thought the Houſe ought to inſtitute an inquiry: he therefore moved, That the Houſe ſhould on Friday next reſolve itſelf into a committee to conſider of the practices of perſons in high office relative to the election of a member to ſerve in parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, and relative to the remiſſion of fines incurred by the exciſe and lottery laws.

Mr Lambton thought ſufficient grounds had already been advanced to induce the Houſe to adopt the propoſal of his Hon. Friend; but he had a caſe in his poſſeſſion which would render ſuch committee of inquiry indiſpenſable. In the year 1788 a perſon of the name of John Hodſkins incurred penalties upon the lottery-act to the amount of 700 l. Not having been able to find bail, he was committed to the King's bench priſon. He offered, if ſuch bail as he ſhould prefer ſhould be accepted, to procure for Lord Hood ſixty voters: the ſolicitor for the lottery, who was at the ſame time agent for a Noble Lord then candidate for Weſtminſter, had ſtated the impoſſibility of his agreeing to ſuch requeſt, without higher authority: by the interpoſition of ſuch authority the bail of two wretched men not worth ſixpence, was admitted for the 700 l. Hodſkins did poll ſixty votes for Lord Hood; and from that time to the preſent neither Hodſkins nor his bail had been called on for a ſingle farthing of the 700 l. out of which the public were therefore defrauded, for the purpoſe of obtaining ſixty votes for Lord Hood. If the laws were thus ſuffered to be twiſted for the purpoſe of adminiſtration, there would be an end to our freedom and to our conſtitution.

Mr Roſe next addreſſed the Houſe. He would not go the length of ſaying, that what the Hon. Gentleman had advanced was wholly his own invention; but he could not avoid expreſſing his aſtoniſhment at the Hon. Gentleman's credulity, in venturing to bring before the Houſe, in the ſerious and ſolemn manner he had done, charges, which, unleſs he (Mr Roſe) was more miſtaken than he had ever been in his life, he ſhould prove to the ſatisfaction of the Houſe, moſt incontrovertibly, to be wholly and groſsly untounded. The Hon. Gentleman then went into the following ſtatement of facts, which, he ſaid, he would ſtate as ſhortly as he poſſibly could. — In December 1786, an information was lodged againſt George Smith, a [illegible] can and livery-ſtable keeper, for [illegible] ſmall beer. In 1787 he was convicted of the ſame in a penalty of 30 l. In the year 1789 he firſt heard of him; all the knowledge he had previous to the election being merely that his ſervants were accuſtomed to procure poſt-horſes from the ſaid Smith's ſtables. After the election, Smith came to him, as he was going out, and told him he could give information of 600 or 700 bad votes, which had been given againſt Lord Hood. To this he anſwered, Go to Lord Hood's committee, you will do very well to detect ſuch votes. Thoſe votes he found, and afterwards came to him for money for his trouble. This he refuſed, never having employed him. The conſequence of which was an action in the King's Bench, where Smith certainly did recover. The verdict he was not about to enter into any degree of cenſure on: but he did not think it would be readily credited that had he conceived any ſum owing to that man, either in law or in equity, that he would have ſuffered him to have gone into court—he certainly would not; and he begged ſolemnly to aſſert, that never ſince he was born had he ever ſuffered a ſingle individual to go from his door with a claim unpaid. To refute the aſſertion of his having interfered to obtain a remiſſion of the penalty, he ſtated that Smith had ſent him a letter in 1789, the original of which was at preſent in the office of Exciſe, a copy of which he held in his hand, and begged to read to the Houſe, the ſubſtance of which was, a petition for remiſſion of the fine, on account of his having, from ignorance of the law, incurred the penalty by brewing a little ſmall beer for his family: that the veſtry had remitted one part of the penalty which the law appropriated to the poor of the parish of the perſon convicted, and that the veſtry recommended Smith to apply to him to obtain a remiſſion of the two remaining parts. On the receipt of this petition he had done what he had invariably done on the receipt of every ſimilar petition, from high or from low; he had referred it immediately to the Chairman of the Board of Exciſe, without the leaſt recommendation in favour of the petition:—Smith came the next day to ſtate to him, that an execution would be put into his houſe on the day following, and begged of him to write to the Board to ſtay proceedings until the petition was taken into conſideration. Underſtanding that Mr Chamondely, the Chairman of the Board, to whom he had referred the petition, was out of town, he wrote to the Board, to ſtay proceedings until the Chairman returned; when the Chairman did return from the country, the petition was rejected, and the man ordered to pay the penalty—and ſince that time he had in no degree whatever interfered. For the truth of this ſtatement of facts, his aſſertions alone [illegible] be depended upon; perſons were waiting at the door from the Exciſe-office, to ſubſtantiate

ſubſtantiate them, if the Houſe thought it neceſſary to call them in. The petition was rejected becauſe it was untrue, the fact having been proved, that inſtead of ſmall he had brewed ſtrong beer; and that inſtead of having acted from ignorance of the law, he had proved his knowledge of it by extreme pains to ſecrete the practice of his frauds upon the revenue. In 1789, the ſaid Smith again petitioned the Board for remiſſion, on account of the largeneſs of his family, and was again rejected. He then petitioned to pay half the fine, and the remainder by inſtalments, which was permitted.

To the caſe ſtated by the Hon. Gentleman who had ſeconded the motion, he could only ſay, that until the preſent day he had neither heard of the name of Hodſkins, or of the remiſſion of his fine. Againſt him he could not ſuppoſe that charge was made; for it was hardly poſſible to imagine that he ſhould have aſked any ſolicitor to have been quite ſo good-natured as to take, for his own purpoſe, falſe bail, and to compromiſe an action upon a penal ſtatute, thereby to expoſe him to the danger of having his head thruſt through the pillory.

Lord Hood ſaid, that he had not, until within the laſt two hours, heard the name of Hodſkins mentioned; nor had he ever been acquainted with any tranſaction between him and the ſolicitor for his election. His Lordſhip alluded to the action brought againſt him by Mr Froſt, his ſolicitor at the election, for 3800 l. which, after much ſhifting and doubling, he was compelled by the court of King's bench to ſubmit to arbitration, in which 2800 l. was ſtruck off his bill, and 1000 l. left as a liberal allowance.

The Attorney General ſhowed that Government had nothing to do with the droping of the action againſt Hodſkins. It was an action brought by Mr Froſt upon his own individual account, as an action of debt; no remiſſion therefore whatever had taken place. Mr Froſt had acted in this, as in many other actions—he had commenced them, but never ripened them to judgement. He had brought actions, the penalties of which amounted to above 8000 l. out of which he had recovered but one to the amount of 120 l. and had charged for his trouble to the ſtamp-office 2000 l.—an item of which charge was for employing counſel, and exerting himſelf to reſiſt the bail offered by Hodſkins. The board of treaſury had nothing whatever, he ſaid, to do with the levying of penalties on the lottery act; the charge could not, therefore, attach upon them. He concluded by aſſerting, that during the whole time he had been in office, no attempt whatever had been made to influence his proceedings.

Mr York could not think of agreeing to a commitee of enquiry on no other ground or authority than what was ſaid by ſuch men as Smith and Froſt. He complained of the frequent and indecent invectives againſt the majority, for the confidence they repoſed in the miniſter. The language made uſe of, he conſidered as unparliamentary. Mr Fox's talents he had a high admiration of, but to him he could never give confidence, until a change took place in the principles of many of thoſe about him.

Several others having ſpoke, the queſtion was put and negatived by a majority of 138.

Major Maitland, March 15. roſe to make his promiſed motion on the war in India, in doing which he premiſed it to be his intention to reprobate meaſures, not men. The points to which he wiſhed particularly to draw the attention of the Houſe, were, firſt, to the letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Nizam, dated July 7. 1789, which was, in his opinion, as groſs an inſtance of diplomatic duplicity and ſtate juggle as ever diſgraced this country: The ſecond was, to the original object of ſending Britiſh troops into the Travancore country; and the next to the mode of procuring money to conduct the war.—To provide for the expences of the war, poſſeſſion had been taken of the territories of the Nabob of Arcot and Tanjore, which act had exceeded in turpitude every one of thoſe committed by the perſon now expiating his crimes at the bar of the Houſe of Lords. The Hon. Gentleman contended, that the ruin of the Myſore government would be the ruin of the Britiſh intereſts in India, by deſtroying the barriers between us and the Mahrattas. He entered at length upon the treaty of 1768, which, he ſaid, was entered into between the Company, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, for the purpoſe of checking the rapid increaſe of the power of Hyder Ally. The treaty of 1769, he ſaid, invalidated that of 1768, which was now, however, by Lord Cornwallis's letter, raked from the duſt with which it had been covered for twenty years, for the purpoſes of hoſtility to Tippoo, and the partition of his territory. He concluded by moving ſeveral reſolutions condemning the war; the two firſt of which were, That it appears to the Houſe, that the letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Nizam was meant to have, and has had, the full effect of a treaty executed in due form; and that Tippoo Sultan had not, up to the time of the ſignature of that letter, given any offence to the Britiſh government, or conducted himſelf in any manner warranting the commencement of hoſtilities againſt him.

Mr Powys ſaid, he had carefully examined the papers on the table, and had attentively liſtened to the Hon. Gentleman who had made the motions then before the Houſe; but after all the attention he had been able to give, the concluſions he drew were direct-

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ly contrary to thoſe of the Hon. Gentleman. Inſtead of ſeeing any thing improper and deſerving diſapprobation in the conduct of the Noble Lord, he conſidered that conduct to be meriting the higheſt approbation of the Houſe and the country. The war aroſe not from the inclination of his Lordſhip, but from a cruel neceſſity. The apparent determination of Tippoo had long been for hoſtility; and the letter from his Lordſhip to the Nizam to counteract ſuch hoſtility, inſtead of meriting the epithets of diplomatic duplicity and a ſtate juggle, was, in his opinion, founded on the juſteſt and trueſt policy. In every tranſaction of the Noble Lord's which had been brought forward for cenſure, he ſaw grounds ſufficient for the moſt ample and honourable exculpation; — but if thoſe Gentlemen who had been ſo forward to cenſure the meaſures of his Lordſhip, thought him an improper perſon to conduct the government of India; if they wiſhed a change of the ſyſtem, or were deſirous of having tranſmitted into other hands the government, it would be much fairer for them at once to ſpeak out what their real intentions were, and to move a recall. He ſaw many objections to the diſcuſſion at preſent, the principal of which was, that the whole caſe was not before the Houſe; but if the diſcuſſion was perſiſted in, and the gentlemen who made and who might ſupport the motions, joined iſſue on what information was before the Houſe, he was ready alſo, and ſhould give his decided negative to the whole of them.

Lord Mornington ſaid, upon a former day, when motions were made, cenſuring, as the preſent did, the commencement and progreſs of the war, the diſcuſſion was conſidered by the Houſe to tend to conſequences extremely miſchievous, to the forming unjuſt impreſſions in the minds of our allies, and to the diſcouragement of our General; to counteract thoſe effects, the Houſe was not content with merely negativing the propoſed cenſure, but voted a declaration of approbation of the conduct of Lord Cornwallis. The declaration of the Houſe in ſupport of the war, his Lordſhip ſaid, he underſtood from India, had been attended with the beſt effects: it was not then to be thought that the Houſe would, when no ſubſtantial ground was taken, no good reaſon given, and no new fact advanced, countenance any motion calculated to deſtroy their former determination. His Lordſhip took a view of the commencement and progreſs of the war, the former of which he contended to have been juſt, and indiſpenſably neceſſary; and the latter ſucceſsful and glorious to the Britiſh arms. His Lordſhip concluded by ſaying, that if peace, as was extremely probable, had been by this time effected, the motions were nugatory; and if peace was not effected, they might be pernicious. He therefore would give them his negative.

Gen. Smith contended, that there was nothing offenſive in the Noble Lord's letter; that the conduct of Tippoo had been, from his acceſſion to the Myſore government, invariably marked with a rooted hatred to the Britiſh; and that for the laſt four years, his conduct had been evidently hoſtile. He wiſhed Gentlemen to recollect the embaſſy to France, where, as was generally known, a treaty had been agitated for the extirpation of the Britiſh from India.—He conſidered the attack made by Tippoo on the Travancore lines, to have been a fortunate circumſtance for this country; for in a very ſhort time, by the works he was carrying on, but which he had not finiſhed, he would not only have been an over-match for us, but for the formidable league by which he was now borne down. The conduct of Lord Cornwallis in commencing the war, on account of this attack, he conſidered not only as juſt, but as a maſterpiece of policy; and ſo far from being ready to cenſure his Lordſhip, by agreeing to the motions before the Houſe, he was ready to declare, that there did not appear in the whole of his Lordſhip's conduct in India, a ſingle act derogatory to the good faith, to the honour, or the dignity of his country. He concluded by ſaying, he truſted and believed, from reſpectable authority, that Seringapatam had been in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh arms for two months.

Mr Anſtruther was for the reſolutions: he reprobated the war, and thought that any advantage we might poſſibly gain would be attended with greater expence and greater evil.

Col. Phipps condemned the reſolutions. He compared the character of Tippoo, and that of the Britiſh government, in the buſineſs of the war, with thoſe of a wolf and a lamb; and, by the aid of his profeſſional knowledge, threw great light on our military operations in India, which he highly applauded.

Major Maitland made ſeveral obſervations on the different arguments that had been offered in the courſe of the debate, and particularly on thoſe which had fallen from Mr Powys. He condemned the campaign of Gen. Medows, as being different in its object from that of Lord Cornwallis, for whoſe perſonal character he profeſſed a very great reſpect.

Mr Dundas attributed much of Lord Cornwallis's ſucceſs to the previous campaign of General Medows. He declared he thought it unworthy of any member of that Houſe to to make invidious diſtinctions between theſe two characters, which they were above forming to each other's prejudice themſelves. The government in India, he ſaid, was not a military

litary deſpotiſm, as one Gentleman in the courſe of the debate had aſſerted, but a government founded on the principles of impartial juſtice; and the war which we were carrying on, ought to produce no alarm whatever, as there was every reaſon to expect that it would be concluded with ſucceſs.

The two firſt reſolutions were put, and negatived without a diviſion.

The third had an amendment propoſed by Colonel Phipps, which changed the effect of the reſolution from a cenſure on the war, to an approbation.

The queſtion was put, and carried by a majority for the Miniſter of 110.

In the Houſe of Lords, March 16. Lord Coventry ſtated, that in the year 1790, Mr Cookeſay, a gentleman of the county of Worceſter, having applied to him as Lord Lieutenant of the county, to procure for his ſon, then on the continent, a majority in the militia, he had referred the application to the board of militia officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion that it was improper, and ought not to be complied with; which opinion Lord Coventry communicated to the father by letter. That above a twelvemonth after this event his Lordſhip received from Mr Cookeſay, the ſon, who had returned to England, a letter conceived in the moſt indecent and inſolent terms, concluding with the following words:—"I am not then, my *cautious Lord*, diſqualified for the rank of major in the militia by pecuniary conſiderations, and I ſhall prove to your Lordſhip, that I poſſeſs another qualification neceſſary to a ſoldier, at any hour and place you may pleaſe to appoint. I remain, your enemy, RICHARD COOKESAY."

In conſequence of this repreſentation, Mr Cookeſay was taken into cuſtody by the ſerjeant at arms, and afterwards brought to the bar of the Houſe, when having made ſubmiſſion, he was reprimanded, and ordered to be detained till he ſhould enter into recognizance with two ſureties for his good behaviour to all his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to Lord Coventry in particular, for the ſpace of three years.

Of the Dreſs of the Women in the Eaſt.

[From Niebuhr's Travels.]

IT is more difficult for a traveller to become acquainted with the dreſs of the women than with that of the men in the Eaſt. So far from being permitted to enter the *harem*, a ſtranger muſt not even ſee a Mahometan lady in her own houſe.

It is impoſſible to obſerve their dreſs, when one meets them in the ſtreet; for the Muſſulmans think it extreme indiſcretion, or even an inſult, to look with an eye of curioſity upon a woman in the ſtreet. Beſides, they wrap themſelves ſo cloſely up when they go abroad, that it would be vain to attempt to diſtinguiſh the different parts of their dreſs. At Conſtantinople, when they appear in the ſtreet, they have ſo much white linen about them, that nothing but the eyes of the walking mummies can be ſeen. At Cairo, they conceal the head, and a part of the body, with a large black veil; and their rich habits are covered with a ſort of large wrapper of plain linen, which they put off when they enter the apartments of their friends.

As I never had any opportunity of ſeeing a lady of diſtinction, I muſt confeſs my ignorance upon this head, and refer the reader to Lady Mary Wortley Montague's admirable Letters. She was admitted into many harems, and had opportunities of ſeeing women of rank in full dreſs. She has been ſuſpected of exaggerating the beauty, magnificence, and politeneſs of the ladies of the Eaſt. But I know, from what I have ſeen and heard, that her deſcriptions are true. She has indeed confined herſelf chiefly to what merited praiſe about thoſe ladies, while other travellers have ſpoken only of their defects. But, whatever may be ſaid of the truth of her relation, I can only ſpeak of the dreſs of the lower claſſes of women, and make ſome general remarks.

All the women in the Eaſt wear drawers, even where the men do not wear breeches. The poorer ſort wear nothing but thoſe drawers, and a long blue ſhirt. But, although in this manner half naked, they all, without exception, wear veils.

The veil ſeems to be the moſt important piece of their dreſs: their chief care is always to hide their face. There have been many inſtances of women, who upon being ſurpriſed naked, eagerly covered their faces, without ſhewing any concern about their other charms. The Egyptian peaſants never give their daughters ſhirts till they are eight years of age. We often ſaw little girls running about quite naked, and gazing at us as we paſſed: None, however, had her face uncovered; but all wore veils. The veil, ſo indiſpenſable a piece of dreſs with the female ſex, is a long, triangular piece of linen cloth, fixed to the head, and falling down before, ſo as to cover the whole face, except the eyes.

In ſome provinces, eſpecially in Syria, the women wear a ſort of ſilver or lackered hat, ſhaped like a cone, a platter, or

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ſome other fantaſtic form. The Arabian women, in Egypt and in the deſert, wear a number of ſingular ornaments; large metal rings in their ears or noſes; others, of the ſame kind, upon their legs, immediately above the ancle, and upon their arms, as bracelets; on their fingers, ſmall rings of little value; pieces of coral hung about their faces; and necklaces of all ſorts. They ſometimes hang ſmall bells to the treſſes of their hair; and the young girls fix them to their feet. Some fancy themſelves highly adorned by the impreſſion of indelible blue marks, by punctures upon the cheeks, the chin, and the other parts of the body. Some paint their hands yellow, and their nails red, fancying theſe whimſical colourings irreſiſtible charms.

The dreſs of the Greek women is not materially different from that of the Turkiſh. As Europeans occaſionally marry wives out of Greek families, we have frequent opportunities of ſeeing in what manner they dreſs; and by this means we are enabled to form ſome idea of the Mahometan women of rank.

All the Greek ladies wear drawers reaching to their feet; the lower part of their dreſs is indeed nearly the ſame as that of the men; and they walk, like them, in large ſlippers. Over the drawers, they wear a ſhirt of fine linen, and, over it, a veſt, bound with a girdle of conſiderable breadth. Over the veſt is a habit, or pelice with ſhort ſleeves, not ſtretching more than a ſpan under the ſhoulder. The head-dreſs varies with the caprice of faſhion; and they are, if poſſible, more attentive to it than even our European ladies. Nay ſome of theſe head-dreſſes appeared to me more elegant than thoſe worn in Europe; their dreſs has at leaſt ſomething more rich and ſplendid in its appearance.

But, to view thoſe Eaſtern beauties with admiration, we muſt ſee them on their ſophas; when they move, their graces diſappear. Being accuſtomed to ſit croſs-legged, and to wear a ſort of thin leather boots, in wide ſlippers, they walk very aukwardly. European ladies, living in Turky, uſe ſhoes, even though dreſſed, in other reſpects, like the women of the Eaſt. But it is eaſy to diſtinguiſh, by their walking, whether they are accuſtomed to ſit croſs-legged, or continue to uſe chairs. At Conſtantinople, the ladies have carriages, but ſeldom uſe them. The Turkiſh carriages reſemble ours externally, only they are without doors, and have wooden blinds inſtead of ſaſhes of glaſs; you enter by a ladder placed to the back of the carriage. Within, inſtead of ſeats, are carpets, on which the Turks ſquat themſelves.

As carriages of all kinds are unknown at Cairo, women of the higheſt rank, as well as thoſe of the lower claſſes, are obliged to ride upon aſſes. Out of reſpect to the ſex, the wives of Jews and Chriſtians are ſuffered to ride on, without alighting, as they paſs the Egyptian nobles.

Phyſicians write little on Profeſſional Subjects.

[From Curioſities of Literature.]

IT is remarkable that, of all men of letters who attach themſelves to any profeſſion, none ſo willingly quit their occupations to write on other matters as phyſicians.

Julius Scaliger, who was a doctor in phyſic, has written much criticiſm.

Viguier has compiled ſeveral bulky volumes of natural hiſtory.

Averroes, the Arabian phyſician, has tranſlated and commented on Ariſtotle.

Ficinnius has given a Latin verſion of Plato, and explained his ſyſtem.

The great Cardan has written on a variety of ſubjects, all very foreign to the ſtudies of medicine.

Paul Jovius has compoſed numerous hiſtories.

Spons, a phyſician at Lyons, has written his voyages, and ſome treatiſes, which diſplay a great depth of erudition.

Sorbiere, a phyſician well known in France, has tranſlated the Utopia of our Sir Thomas More, and other very curious works.

The two Patins have written nothing concerning medicine, but much in polite literature.

Perrault, the antagoniſt of Boileau, tranſlated Vitruvius, and gave public lectures on geometry and architecture.

Dr Smollet had more frequently his pen, than the pulſe of a patient, in his hand.

Akenſide and Armſtrong are celebrated for their poetry; and the late Dr Gregory, of Edinburgh, has publiſhed ſeveral pleaſing compoſitions in proſe.

Dr Moore and Dr Berkenhout are living authors, whoſe pens have written—if I may ſay it without offence—what is more valuable than their preſcriptions.

Why phyſicians write ſo little on profeſſional ſubjects? is a queſtion I know not how to reſolve, unleſs we ſuppoſe that, as they are moſt converſant in the art of medicine, they more clearly perceive its futility.

NEW BOOKS.

Rights of Man. Part II. Combining Principle and Practice. By Thomas Paine, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to Congress in the American War, and Author of the work entitled Common Sense, and the first Part of the Rights of Man. 8vo. 3s. Jordan.

TO attempt a methodical deſcription of the contents of this moſt unmethodical pamphlet, would indeed be *operam et oleum perdere*. We can compare it to nothing but *poetical table-talk*. The following, however, are the titles of the chapters.

Introduction—chap. 1. Society and civilization. 2. Origin of the preſent old governments.—3. New and old ſyſtems of government.—4. Conſtitutions.—5. Ways and means of forming the political conſtitution of Europe, interſperſed with miſcellaneous obſervations.—Appendix.

Mr Paine ſeems to think he has totally diſcomfited Mr Burke; and he exults not a little in his victory. Expecting that the Right Hon. Gentleman would fulfil the promiſe made in his "Reflections," of comparing, at a future opportunity, the Engliſh and French conſtitutions, Mr Paine held himſelf in reſerve for the compariſon: but as Mr Burke has publiſhed two works ſince without this compariſon, it is plain, ſays the preſent author, that the parallel would not have been in his own favour; otherwiſe, he would not have omitted it.

The Old Whigs, to whom Mr Burke has appealed, Mr Paine calls "a ſet of childiſh thinkers and half-way politicians born in the laſt century;" and he conſiders the Right Hon. Gentleman's own fame, as already cruſted over with the ruſt of antiquity; telling him, that he is "out of date like the man in armour," and dropping faſt into contempt and oblivion.

Some perſons, perhaps, may be inclined to think that it is not altogether good policy, in one who ſeems to be deſirous of impreſſing his readers with ſuch a high opinion of his own proweſs, thus to depreciate his antagoniſt: but ſuch are to be informed, that Mr Paine conſiders himſelf as having not only triumphed over a poor inſignificant individual, but as having outdone Hercules, by vanquiſhing two hydras, inſtead of one. "Monarchy and ariſtocracy he verily believes cannot ſurvive ſeven years longer in any of the enlightened countries in Europe." This, Mr Paine tells us at the outſet of his ſecond attack: but, as he approaches the cloſe of the combat, his faith grows ſtronger, and he ſees the funeral obſequies of theſe monſters juſt ready to begin. "The race of monarchy and ariſtocracy, in all countries, is following that of chivalry, and Mr Burke is buſſling for the funerals. Let it then paſs quietly to the tomb of all other folles, and the mourners be comforted."

After performing ſo much, a man may be allowed to take a little of his aſcheverments. Accordingly, Mr Paine ſolaces his labours with the contemplation of his own conſequence. "I muſſle, ſays he, "more on what is called conſequence in the world, than any one in Mr Burke's catalogue of Ariſtocrates." He adds:

"With all the inconvenience of early life againſt me, I am proud to ſay, that with a perſeverance undiſmayed by difficulties, a diſintereſtedneſs that compelled reſpect, I have not only contributed to raiſe a new empire in the world, founded on a new ſyſtem of government, but I have arrived at an eminence in political literature, the moſt difficult of all lines to ſucceed and excel in, which ariſtocracy, with all its aids, has not been able to reach or to rival."

Then he tells us, that

By the time he had reſigned his office in conſequence of a miſunderſtanding between him and congreſs, he had ſo completely gained the ear and confidence of America, and his own independence was become ſo viſible as to give him a range* in political writing beyond perhaps what any man ever poſſeſſed in any country; and what is more extraordinary, he held it undiminiſhed to the end of the war, and enjoys it in the ſame manner to the preſent moment."

Here ſome cynical ariſtocrate may perhaps exclaim, "Piſtol's cock is up:" but let ſuch an one remember what is due to conſiſtency, and to "the right-angled character of man." Would he have a man, who was firſt educated un-

* Mr Paine eſtimates the ſale of the firſt part of the Rights of Man, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to have amounted to not leſs than between forty and fifty thouſand copies; and of "the pamphlet, *Common Senſe*," he ſays: "The ſucceſs it met with was beyond any thing ſince the invention of printing. I gave the copy-right up to every ſtate in the union, and the demand ran to not leſs than one hundred thouſand copies."

der an "heroical ſchoolmaſter, then ſerved an apprenticeſhip to *life*, and afterterward entered on board the Terrible, Capt. Death," talk like "a childiſh thinker, or a half-way politician of the laſt century?"

Let us, however, leave men, and diſcourſe about things; let us ceaſe to follow Mr Paine, when he talks of Mr Burke and of himſelf, and attend him in the following ſpecimens, which will give ſome idea of the mode in which Mr Paine, in this ſecond part, "*advocates* the Rights of Man."

"If we look back to the riots and tumults which at various times have happened in England, we ſhall find, that they did not proceed from the want of a government, but that government was itſelf the generating cauſe; inſtead of conſolidating ſociety, it divided it; it deprived it of its natural coheſion, and engendered diſcontents and diſorders which otherwiſe would not have exiſted. In thoſe aſſociations which men promiſcuouſly form for the purpoſe of trade, or of any concern, in which government is totally out of the queſtion, and in which they act merely on the principles of ſociety, we ſee how naturally the various parties unite; and this ſhews, by compariſon, that governments, ſo far from being always the cauſe or means of order, are often the deſtruction of it. The riots of 1780 had no other ſource than the remains of thoſe prejudices which the government itſelf had encouraged."

Theſe remarks ſeem founded in truth, though they do not partake much of originality, nor of Mr Paine's uſual ſtyle of expreſſion. The following is rather more characteriſtic:

"Can we poſſibly ſuppoſe, that if governments had originated in a right principle, and had not an intereſt in purſuing a wrong one, that the world could have been in the wretched and quarrelſome condition we have ſeen it? What inducement has the farmer, while following the plough, to lay aſide his peaceful purſuits, and go to war with the farmer of another country? or what inducement has the manufacturer? What is dominion to them, or to any claſs of men in a nation? Does it add an acre to any man's eſtate, or raiſe its value? Are not conqueſt and defeat each of the ſame price, and taxes the never-failing conſequence?—Though this reaſoning may be good to a nation, it is not ſo to a government. War is the Pharo-table of governments, and nations the dupes of the game."

In juſtification of his paradoxical poſition, that the Engliſh have no conſtitution, Mr Paine ſays,

"I cannot believe that any nation, reaſoning on its own rights, would have thought of calling thoſe things a *conſtitution*, if the cry of conſtitution had not been ſet up by the government. It has got into circulation like the words *bore* and *quoz*, by being chalked up in the ſpeeches of parliament, as thoſe words were on window-ſhutters and door poſts; but whatever the conſtitution may be in other reſpects, it has undoubtedly been *the moſt productive machine of taxation that was ever invented*."

The blind veneration that is paid to precedents in government, is expoſed with much force in the ſubſequent paragraphs:

"Almoſt every caſe now muſt be determined by ſome precedent be that precedent good or bad, or whether it properly applies or not; and the practice is become ſo general, as to ſuggeſt a ſuſpicion that it proceeds from a deeper policy than at firſt ſight appears.

Since the revolution of America, and more ſo ſince that of France, this preaching up the doctrine of precedents, drawn from times and circumſtances antecedent to thoſe events, has been the ſtudied practice of the Engliſh government. The generality of thoſe precedents are founded on principles and opinions, the reverſe of what they ought; and the greater diſtance of time they are drawn from, the more they are to be ſuſpected. But by aſſociating thoſe precedents with a ſuperſtitious reverence for ancient things, as monks ſhew relics and call them holy, the generality of mankind are deceived into the deſign. Governments now act as if they were afraid to awaken a ſingle reflection in man. They are ſoftly leading him to the ſepulchre of precedents, to deaden his faculties, and call his attention from the ſcene of revolutions. They feel that he is arriving at knowledge faſter than they wiſh, and their policy of precedents is the barometer of their fears. This political Popery, like the eccleſiaſtical Popery of old, has had its day, and is haſtening to its exit. The ragged relic and the antiquated precedent, the monk and the monarch, will moulder together.

Government

Government by precedent, without any regard to the principle of the precedent, is one of the vileſt ſyſtems that can be ſet up. In numerous inſtances, the precedent ought to operate as a warning, and not as an example, and requires to be ſhunned inſtead of imitated; but inſtead of this, precedents are taken in the lump, and put at once for conſtitution and for law.

Either the doctrine of precedents is policy to keep man in a ſtate of ignorance, or it is a practical confeſſion that wiſdom degenerates in governments as governments increaſe in age, and can only hobble along by the ſtilts and crutches of precedents. How is it that the ſame perſons who would proudly be thought wiſer than their predeceſſors, appear at the ſame time only as the ghoſts of departed wiſdom? How ſtrangely is antiquity treated! To anſwer ſome purpoſes, it is ſpoken of as the times of darkneſs and ignorance, and to anſwer others, it is put for the light of the world.

If the doctrine of precedents is to be followed, the expences of government need not continue the ſame. Why pay men extravagantly who have but little to do? If every thing that can happen is already in precedent, legiſlation is at an end, and precedent, like a dictionary, determines every caſe. Either, therefore, government has arrived at its dotage, and requires to be renovated, or all the occaſions for exerciſing its wiſdom have occurred.

We now ſee all over Europe, and particularly in England, the curious phænomenon of a nation looking one way, and a government the other—the one forward and the other backward. If governments are to go on by precedent, while nations go on by improvement, they muſt at laſt come to a final ſeparation; and the ſooner, and the more civilly, they determine this point, the better."

Few who have been converſant with Mr Paine's writings, would be at a loſs to trace to its proper author the following ludicrous attack upon monarchy.

"Scarcely any thing preſents a more degrading character of national greatneſs, than its being thrown into confuſion by any thing happening to, or acted by, an individual; and the ridiculouſneſs of the ſcene is often increaſed by the natural inſignificance of the perſon by whom it is occaſioned. Were a government ſo conſtructed, that it could not go on unleſs a gooſe or a gander were preſent in the ſenate, the difficulties would be juſt as great and as real on the flight or ſickneſs of the gooſe, or the gander, as if it were called a king. We laugh at individuals for the ſilly difficulties they make to themſelves, without perceiving, that the greateſt of all ridiculous things are acted in governments."

Of the imprudence of England, in neglecting the advantages of her inſular ſituation, and involving herſelf in continental connexions with powers whoſe maxims and principles of government are ſo different from her own, Mr Paine thus expreſſes himſelf:

"In England, the perſon who exerciſes prerogative is often a foreigner; always half a foreigner, and always married to a foreigner. He is never in full natural or political connection with the country, is not reſponſible for any thing, and becomes of age at eighteen years; yet ſuch a perſon is permitted to form foreign alliances, without even the knowledge of the nation, and to make war and peace without its conſent.

But this is not all. Though ſuch a perſon cannot diſpoſe of the government, in the manner of a teſtator, he dictates the marriage-connections, which, in effect, accompliſhes a great part of the ſame end. He cannot directly bequeath half the government to Pruſſia, but he can form a marriage partnerſhip that will produce almoſt the ſame thing. Under ſuch circumſtances, it is happy for England that ſhe is not ſituated on the continent, or ſhe might, like Holland, fall under the dictatorſhip of Pruſſia. Holland, by marriage, is as effectually governed by Pruſſia, as if the old tyranny of bequeathing the government had been the means."

The whole of the 5th chapter (except what Mr Paine employs in giving a hiſtory of himſelf, and in recommending an alliance between France, England, and America, for the purpoſe of compelling other nations to be free,) is taken up with conſiderations of commerce and finance, and with ſchemes for reducing the taxes and national debt of G. Britain.

He eſtimates our preſent taxes at about 16½, or nearly 17 millions. Of this ſum, 9 millions are employed in paying the intereſt of the national debt; and about 7½ millions in the annual expenditure of government; this expenditure, he affirms, if we would but part with mo-

narchy and its appendages, might be reduced to 1 million and a half, including the pay of the army and navy; which, after proper reductions in those bodies, he says, need not amount to more than 1 million. Of the remaining 6 millions, he would employ 4, in returning or remitting to needy families their taxes; in educating the young and relieving the aged poor; in giving donations at births, marriages, and funerals; and in erecting and maintaining bodies of infantry for the labouring poor, to which they should be allowed to come and go, to work or not work, just as they pleased. This being done, he would entirely abolish the poor-rates.

Of the remaining 2 millions, he would employ half a million in giving pensions to live to such soldiers and sailors as he would disband, and in augmenting the pay of such as he would keep on foot: he would allow half a million for the abolition of the present house and window tax (all blended by the act passed in 1766 and 1779; and would reserve the other million to answer contingencies. He would also repeal the commutation-act, and in lieu thereof would impose a progressive tax on all incomes or estates, which should rise higher and higher on every rooth of yearly revenue, till at last, when it reached the 23d thousand, it should amount to 20s. in the pound: this to prevent any one man in the kingdom from being worth more than 23,000l. *per annum*. A plan is also added for reducing the national debt. Mr Paine dilates on all these things, in tables and calculations; which, to many readers, will appear very dry: and which, to us, appear confused, crude, and indigested. In his Appendix, he intimates that Mr Pitt somehow contrived to get at part of his plan, while his work was in the press.

The grammar of this second part is not so incorrect as that of the first: but the composition is still very harsh, rude, and inelegant; and many of the words and phrases are such as have not been used by any body before, and such as we would not advise any body to use again. M.

Lempriere's Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, &c. concluded from p. 73.

FROM Tetuan, Mr Lampriere bent his course northward, over Mount Atlas, to Morocco; where, when he arrived, he had the mortification to hear of a number of anecdotes circulating through the town, to his prejudice; among the rest, he was charged with administring internal medicines for diseases of the eye, a practice totally new and unaccountable: it was added, that European medicines were so powerful, that had he been suffered to attend the prince much longer, he, the prince, would have been ruined for ever. Considering where he then was, there was little in these rumours to afford him consolation: yet, in this state of anxious suspence, he was left for a month, before he could obtain an audience of the Emperor: but when he least expected it, he received an order for his instant attendance.

"The Moor who introduced me, upon appearing in sight of the Emperor, prostrated himself on the earth, kissed it, and in a very humble manner exclaimed in Arabic, "May God preserve the King!" The Emperor then ordered him to approach, and deliver what he had to say. He informed his Majesty, that in compliance with his order he had brought before him the English doctor; after which, having made a very low bow, he retired, and the Emperor immediately desired me and my interpreter to advance towards him; but as soon as we had got within ten yards of the Emperor, two soldiers came up, pulled us by the coat, and acquainted us that we must not presume to approach any further.

I found the sovereign seated in an European post chaise, placed in one of his open courts, and drawn by one mule in shafts, having a man on each side to guide it. Behind the carriage were four soldiers, some Negroes and other Moors, in two divisions, forming together a half-moon. Some of these soldiers were only armed with large clubs, while others had muskets, which they held close to their bodies, and pointed perpendicularly.

The Emperor, after surveying me minutely, and with the greatest attention, accompanied with no small share of *hauteur*, demanded from my interpreter, in a very stern manner, if I was the Christian doctor who had been attending Muley Abfulem? I desired him to answer that I was.—"How came you into the country, and were you sent by order of your own King, or by whom?" To render my visit of more importance, I answered, "By order of government."—"Where did you learn your profes-

fi[illegible] what is the name of the part o[illegible] which [illegible]ght you?" I informed his Majefty—"What is the reafon that the French furgeons are better than the Engliſh; and which do you think are beſt?" I anſwered, "The French furgeons are very good, but it muſt certainly be allowed that the Engliſh are in general ſuperior, being more ſcientifically educated."—The Emperor then obſerved, that a French furgeon had come into the country, and in the courſe of his practice had killed ſeveral perſons.

His Majeſty next aſked, in a very auſtere manner, 'What was the reaſon I had forbidden Muley Abſulem the uſe of tea?' My reply was, "Muley Abſulem has very weak nerves, and tea is injurious to the nervous ſyſtem."—"If tea is ſo unwholeſome," replied his Majeſty, "why do the Engliſh drink ſo much?" I anſwered, "It is true, they drink it twice a-day; but then they do not make it ſo ſtrong as the Moors, and they generally uſe milk with it, which leſſens its pernicious effects. But the Moors, when once they begin to uſe it, make it very ſtrong, drink a great deal, and very frequently without milk."—"You are right," ſaid the Emperor; "and I know it ſometimes makes their hands ſhake." After this converſation, about a dozen diſtilled waters, prepared from different herbs, were brought for me to taſte, and inform the Emperor what they were; which were hot, and which were cold, &c.

His Majeſty now condeſcended to become more familiar and eaſy in his remarks, and deſired me to obſerve the ſnow on Mount Atlas, which his carriage immediately fronted, wiſhing to know if we had the ſame in my country. I anſwered, that we frequently had a great deal in the winter ſeaſon, and that England was a much colder climate than Morocco. The Emperor obſerved, that if any perſon attempted to go to the top of the mountain, he would die from exceſs of cold. He then informed me, that on the other ſide of the mountain was a very fine, plain, and fertile country, which was named Tafilet.

Obſerving that the Emperor was now in good humour, I embraced the opportunity of mentioning to him, how much my feelings had been hurt by the malicious reports which had been for ſome time paſt circulating to my prejudice; that they were of ſuch a nature as to make me very deſirous of having my character cleared up, by a proper examination into the preſent ſtate of the Prince's health, as well as into the nature of the medicines which I had been adminiſtering to him. The Emperor in reply ſaid, that he had already ordered his Mooriſh phyſician to examine very particularly my medicines, who had declared that he could find nothing improper in them. It is very clear, however, that ſome ſuſpicion muſt have taken place in the breaſt of the Emperor, to have induced him to ſend privately for theſe medicines, for the purpoſe of having them ſo nicely examined; from which circumſtances I could not help feeling it as a very fortunate event for myſelf, that the Prince's health was in ſo favourable a ſtate.

After a converſation of ſome length, the heads of which I have endeavoured briefly to ſtate, the evening being far advanced, the Emperor commanded one of his attendants to conduct me home to his Jew, and deſire him to take great care of me: adding, that I was a good man, I was Muley Abſulem's phyſician, and that he would ſend me home to my entire ſatisfaction. He then ordered his carriage to drive on."

The Emperor Sidi Mahomet was then nearly eighty years of age; and Mr Lempriere enters into a full character of him, both public and private, which tends greatly to illuſtrate our conceptions of the Moors, and of the ſtern capricious government to which they are ſubjected. About ten days after this interview, his patient, Muley Abſulem, arrived at Morocco, on his way to Mecca, having undertaken that pilgrimage by his father's order. The prince informed Mr Lempriere that he continued gradually to recover his ſight, and was, in every other reſpect, in good health; and, at Mr Lempriere's entreaty, he undertook to clear up his father's doubts, and obtain his permiſſion to return his medicines. This ſucceſs, and the favourable diſpoſition of the prince, with the renewal of aſſurances for the releaſe of the Engliſh captives originally promiſed, carried a fair appearance; and, which was ſtill more agreeable, as the prince was to proceed for Mecca in two or three days, he added, that he would take them all with him as far as Sallee, whence a party ſhould be diſpatched to conduct them to Tangier. To this end Mr Lempriere

priere was defired to ſtate the number of mules neceſſary to convey his baggage: but, on the night previous to the expected journey, all theſe pleaſing appearances vaniſhed; for he then found himſelf, for the firſt time, refuſed admiſſion to the prince, on the plea of buſineſs, and deſired to call in the morning. When he attended only in the next morning, he ſaw the prince's baggage mules ready loaded, and was informed that he was to ſet off in an hour's time. Buſineſs was ſtill pleaded to evade his ſolicitations for admiſſion, until, at length, the prince ſent him out ten dollars, with orders to leave the garden immediately, as no perſon but the Emperor could ſend him home. On remonſtrating againſt this treatment, the prince ſent him out two dollars more, with notice that he might go to the Emperor's ſecretary for a letter of diſpatch, and then proceed home in what manner he pleaſed: but that he, the prince, had no farther occaſion for him. Mr Lempriere then determined to watch his coming out of the houſe: but even then, before his interpreter could utter a ſentence, the prince, who had mounted, rode haſtily on, without deigning to honour him with the leaſt notice.

Thus, as our author obſerves, after all the promiſes by which he had been drawn thither, he found himſelf left like the crane in the fable, deſerted, and at the mercy of a haughty and perfidious Emperor. On applying for his letter of diſpatch, he found (which, it ſeems, the prince well knew already,) that the perſon who was to grant it had ſet off that morning for Fez; and as no perſon for whom the Emperor had ſent can leave the court till he receives his diſpatches, he now conſidered himſelf in every reſpect a priſoner. In this dilemma, he addreſſed a memorial to the Emperor for his diſmiſſion, as the object of his journey was fulfilled: who promiſed to grant it, and then thought no more about it: but, one month after the prince's departure, he received a ſummons to the palace. On his repairing thither, a meſſenger delivered him the Emperor's orders to attend one of his ſultanas, who was indiſpoſed, to return in the afternoon with medicines, and then to report her caſe to his Majeſty.

Vexed as he now felt himſelf, he had very little time for deliberation, as a meſſenger waited to conduct him to the gate of the harem. Here he was as much an object of wonderment, as in the prince's harem, and as much crouded with applications for advice; though his patients were all more acceſſible than the lady behind the curtain at Tarudant. The ſultana whom he came to ſee had been, eight years ſince, remarkable for her beauty and accompliſhments; and being then the favourite, ſome of her rivals had endeavoured to poiſon her. Tho' her conſtitution had reſiſted the fatal effects, the poiſon had left her in a dreadful ſtate of debility and irritation in her ſtomach, and ſhe had waſted to a ſhadow. This harem contained between ſixty and a hundred females, beſide a numerous retinue of domeſtics and ſlaves. In Mr Lempriere's report of this lady's caſe to the Emperor, he informed him that the ſultana's complaint required a long courſe of medicines that it would not be needful to change; and, therefore, that he propoſed to attend her for a fortnight, and then to leave her a proper ſupply, with ſuch directions as might enable her to continue them in his abſence. To this plan the Emperor aſſented, telling him, that he would then ſend him home 'upon a fine horſe;' and he ordered him ten dollars as a preſent.

Finding the time ſtill running on under this new engagement, without affording him any hopes of diſmiſſion, Mr Lempriere had recourſe to artifice; he told his patient, that he had brought with him very little more medicines than were ſufficient for the cure of Muley Abſulem; that his ſtock was nearly ſpent; and, therefore, he deſired her, for her own ſake, to adviſe the Emperor to ſend him to Gibraltar for a freſh ſupply. The lady told him, that there was no occaſion for his going, as the Emperor could write to the conſul for them. Thus ſilenced, he aſſumed the empiric, by informing her, that as no one knew the compoſition of them but himſelf, to write for them would be totally uſeleſs. This plea appearing unanſwerable, ſhe engaged all the principal women to join her in an application for that purpoſe; which only produced promiſes that were not fulfilled. In a few days, however, the Emperor ſent him a preſent of two horſes, with a poſitive aſſurance of immediate diſmiſſion. One of theſe horſes was young, but in ſo wretched and emaciated a condition, that he was fitter for the dogs than for travelling; the other, though in better caſe, was

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was completely superannuated, and as useless as his companion. This latter had been presented to the Emperor that morning, by a poor man, in atonement for some trifling disgrace which he had incurred; the man, however, was committed to prison, and, in the afternoon, the horse was sent to Mr Lempriere. Before these steeds could be got out of the palace-walls, the demand of fees, by four porters of the gates, and by two deputy masters of the horse, for themselves and their principal, left him little occasion to congratulate himself on his good fortune.

Repeated disappointments followed this noble act of munificence, before he received the Emperor's letter of dispatch, which was simply a few lines to the Governor of Tangier, ordering him to permit Mr Lempriere to embark with his two horses for Gibraltar. He now seriously prepared for his journey, and took leave of the ladies in the harem; who, as they expected his return, gave him a variety of commissions for silks, china, and cabinet ware, of which he exhibits a list, that would have required no trifling sum to purchase, and, when purchased, would not have been easily conveyed to them. At last, he set off, on Muley Absulem's horse, making his interpreter ride the Emperor's horses by turns, to give them every possible chance of reaching Tangier alive. These, with three horsemen, two mules for his baggage, and a muleteer, allowed him by the Emperor, composed his travelling suite. He endeavoured to dispose of his horses on the road, but without success; and before he reached Tangier, they were so thoroughly spent, that he left them with an European gentleman at Mæmora, to sell as he could, and with a request to send after him two of the best horses that he could procure in the province, in order that he might avail himself of the Emperor's permission for their exportation: but unfortunately they did not arrive in time.

The last instance of the Emperor's generosity followed him in a fortnight to Tangier, in an order to the governor to present him with two oxen, ten sheep, ten milch goats with their kids, and a hundred fowls, with a good stock of fruits and vegetables, to be embarked duty free: these were in return for his attendance on the sultana, for whom the Emperor requested a fresh supply of medicines. As the communication between the garrison and Barbary was not open at the time of his arrival, Mr Lempriere acknowledges that this present proved more valuable than he at first conceived; yet, on the whole, he adds, that the total of what he received was scarcely more than adequate to his expences, all compensation for trouble, anxiety, and risk, out of question: he however confides himself in the gratification of his curiosity, and in the addition to his stock of knowledge.

We have been tempted to trace a bare outline of this one common expedition; as without entering deeper into the pleasing detail of Mr Lempriere's adventures, or into the characters and description which he supplies, his reception, treatment, and ultimate gratification, sufficiently confirm and illustrate all the information which we can collect relating to this knavish, shabby, barbarous race *. The work is well written, and the reflections throughout are manly and liberal; and however unfortunately Mr Lempriere, as a professional man, was gratified by *such* royal patients as it was *his* fortune to attend, we may hope, by the very large list of subscribers to his tour †, that his ill success abroad will be satisfactorily compensated at home.

Morocco is a fertile country, and in a fine climate: but in this account of it, there is ample scope for reflection on the baneful operation of supreme power unchecked by fixed laws; which blasts all fertility, crushes all industry, and deadens or perverts all the powers of human intellect. M.

* To whom, however, *Great Britain*, and more than half of the other powers of Europe, submit to be *tributary!* — A proof that the spirit of trade does not always raise and ennoble the human character. If John Bull were not a Woollen-draper, we do not believe he would take a *kicking* from *any man*, Moor, Turk, or Jew, — whether *customer* or not!

† The Emperor, with his sons, having contributed so largely to the materials of the work, might, with great propriety, have been placed at the head of the list! In about a month after the author's return to Gibraltar, the Emperor Sidi Mahomet died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Muley Yazid, whose mother was the daughter of an English renegado; which circumstance may, perhaps, account for the favourable disposition that he is reported to shew toward this nation.

A Rational and Moral Game: or, a Method to accustom young People to reflect on the most essential Truths of Morality; and reason on the remarkable Events of History; by questioning them on, What they would have said or done had they been in the Circumstances of the Person mentioned; or, The Reason why they approve or disapprove of a Maxim or Action proposed by the Instructor. Translated from the French of the Abbe Gaultier. 8vo. Two Pamphlets and a Map, in a case. 3 s. 6 d. Bladley.

THE practice of instructing by means of amusing games, is, in the opinion of M. Gaultier, best suited to the age of childhood, and most likely to inform and improve, without discouraging or disgusting the learner. He has therefore formed a system of instruction on this principle, which includes grammar, geography, history, foreign languages, and the first notions of morality. The plan has been approved, in France, by the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. The nature and use of *The Rational and Moral Game* will be best understood by the following extracts:

"The Mother [illegible] strolling story: 'While Madam Furonde was looking out of the window of an anti-chamber, the footman, thinking he was playing with the fashion, struck from all his might the tongs. The cries, on turning hastily round, struck the impudent fellow almost motionless, who soon [illegible] *he thought he was striking on the*

[illegible] the mother stops, and asks each [illegible] *What would you have done had you been the cause of Terence?* A child of seven years old answered, with all the marks of [illegible] "*I would have run away with my sword!*" expressing at the same time indignation were then visible on the faces of the other children. The [illegible] reprimands, and the former [illegible] his countenance, impressed on his own mind the shame and regret of his answer. "I should have said," replied a young lady, "*I would mind whom you strike!*" An English young lady, of seven years old, replied, with that air of composure which characterises her nation, "*Suppose it were George, why strike before?*"

The Cardinal Richelieu, seeing Vaugelas, author of the Dictionary of the Royal Academy, said to him, on account of his having received a pension, "Well, Vaugelas, you will not forget the word *pension* in your Dictionary." Having made them acquainted with the character and rank of Cardinal Richelieu, and explained the meaning of a dictionary, and a pension granted by the King or government; the Master then asks them, *What they would have said, had they been in Vaugelas' place?* promising them a number of counters adequate to the difficulty of the answer. Then we see them animated, recalling all the circumstances with exactness, proposing their answers with eagerness, waiting the success with impatience, and receiving the decision of the master either with joy or vexation. He then tells them Vaugelas's answer, who replied, with a great deal of presence of mind and delicacy, to a question far from polite—*Not that of* gratitude, *my Lord.*'

This volume contains 209 questions, accompanied with the answers in a separate book; together with an engraved table in form of a genealogical tree, representing a series of the moral virtues, intended to assist the pupil in devising answers to the questions.—Specimens:

'Q V Queen Elizabeth, going to visit the Chancellor Bacon, at the country-house he had built before his advancement, said, "How came you to build so small a house?"

What answer could the Chancellor make, to express his gratitude, and speak modestly of himself?

A It is not I, who have made my house too small, Madam: it is your Majesty, who has made me too big for my house.

Q CXX. A servant being asked what a young nobleman just returned from finishing his studies had learnt the best—(every one knew, that the persons entrusted with the care of his education, held him in too much respect, and were too indulgent to him)—replied, "To ride on horseback." He was asked the reason.

What true and witty reply could he make?

A. Because his horses never flattered him.

Q CXXI. A very sensible lady where Fontenelle was going to spend the evening, they say, asked that great philosopher the difference between her and a clock.

What polite and obliging answer could he make?

A.

A. A clock pu
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Q. CXXXIV.
said one day to h
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What could B
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A. I admit
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*An Essay on the Sc
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son, a surgeon in
Kensington. 8vo.*

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A. A clock puts us in mind of time; and you, Madam, make us forget it.

Q. CXXXIV. The financier T——— ſaid one day to his companion B———, "Remember you were once my footman."

What could B——— reply, who was a man of ſenſe, to make the other ſenſible of his folly, and his mediocrity of talents?

A. I admit it; but, had you been mine, you would be ſo now." M.

An Eſſay on the Scurvy: ſhewing effectual and practical Means for its prevention at Sea. With ſome obſervations on Fevers, and propoſals for the more effectual preſervation of the Health of Seamen. By Frederick Thomſon, a ſurgeon in the Royal Navy, reſident at Kenſington. 8vo. 4 *s. boards.* Robinſons.

IN this eſſay, we meet with many practical remarks, which are creditable to Mr Thomſon's attention and judgement. In the firſt part of his treatiſe he gives a hiſtory of the diſeaſe, and enquires into its cauſes, &c.; and then proceeds to the modes of prevention. We ſhall in the firſt place lay before our readers, the ſubſtance of a note which contains ſome important obſervations on the victualling of ſhips in this country and in France:

"I believe there is reaſon to imagine that the means practiſed in the French marine for the preſervation of the health of their ſeamen, and particularly for reſtoring health to the ſick and convaleſcents, are in many reſpects preferable to the means which have in general been uſed on board of Britiſh ſhips of war; and this is chiefly owing to the mode of victualling, and the greater proportion of light vegetable, nouriſhing diet, with the uſe of wine, on board of French ſhips. This is an unpleaſant reflection to thoſe who are intereſted in the comfort and happineſs of Britiſh ſeamen; but I think it right to be mentioned, as I wiſh to ſtimulate, excite, or invite attention to thoſe important objects; and what gives ſome cauſe for the above idea, is, that the French ſquadrons in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies during the late war, were in general much leſs afflicted with diſeaſes, particularly the ſcurvy, than the Britiſh. The ſquadron commanded by the Compte D'Eſtaing arrived on the coaſt of America in 1778 without a ſcorbutic on board; whereas, in that commanded by Adm. Byron, which arrived immediately afterwards, there were great numbers afflicted with the ſcurvy, and ſome of the ſhips were unſerviceable from this diſeaſe only. This was partly owing to the Engliſh ſquadron having croſſed the Atlantic in a higher latitude; and having more wet, tempeſtuous weather than the French fleet met with. But the principal cauſe of the ſcurvy in this, as in all other inſtances, was the want of vegetables, of wholeſome nouriſhing diet, and of fermented drink. Had each of thoſe ſhips been ſupplied with a few tons of porter, or with materials for preparing wort, ſpruce beer, or treacle beer; or had they even been provided with a proper quantity of ſour krout, (with which the ſhips on the North American ſtation were afterwards very liberally ſupplied), in all probability many lives would have been preſerved on board the Engliſh ſhips, and they would have arrived on the coaſt in a fit condition for active ſervice; which, in fact, was not the caſe.

If we take a view of the orders and regulations relative to the preſervation of the health of ſeamen, and the recovery of the ſick and convaleſcents in the French marine, we ſhall have farther reaſon to think that our improvements in theſe matters have hardly kept pace with thoſe of our neighbours. Among a number of uſeful regulations and arrangements for thoſe important purpoſes, it is ordered, that not only a proper quantity of rice and malt be embarked for the uſe of the ſick, but likewiſe a ſufficient quantity of conſerve of ſorrel for the different ſoups, and panadoes, which are found to agree better with the ſick at ſea than animal food.

A proper quantity of carrots, onions, and ground muſtard, are likewiſe ordered to be taken on board for the uſe of the ſhips companies; and a certain number of fowls for the convaleſcents.

As ſtores for the ſick (beſides what are uſually ſent in the medicine cheſts) it is ordered, that vinegar, ſpirits, tea, ſugar, and a quantity of the rob of lemons, be embarked; with this laſt they prepare an excellent antiſcorbutic punch, &c.

The ſick and convaleſcents are ſupplied with wine, and good fermented bread; and it is ordered, that what bread and wine may remain of the allowance of the ſick, ſhall be preſerved: the bread to be uſed for the purpoſe of making cataplaſms; and that the wine may be uſed for fomentations, and other medicinal uſes, when neceſſary.

Being convinced that furniſhing their people with good and wholeſome diet is one of the moſt efficacious means of preſerving their health, the commanders, &c. are ſtrictly charged to watch with the greateſt care, that the proviſions, the wine and the water, be preſerved in ſuch a manner as not to ſuffer the leaſt poſſible prejudice during the longeſt voyage; and that water muſt never be diſtributed for drink, till after it has been three times filtrated through cloths.

There are likewiſe orders for ſweeping, bruſhing, and mopping, the decks; keeping the births clean, &c.; and it is alſo directed that the ſick births, the hold, and betwixt decks, be perfumed (or fumigated) twice a-day, or even oftener; particularly when the ſick people take purgatives.

The greateſt vigilance and attention in the obſervance and execution of all the orders and regulations are ſtrongly recommended to the commanders of all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels; and that they encourage exercise, activity, and cheerfulneſs, among thoſe committed to their care; and employ every meaſure that can contribute to the health and preſervation of their crews."

The means recommended to prevent ſcurvy at ſea muſt neceſſarily be various; they conſiſt, however, chiefly in "correcting the humidity of the air betwixt decks; in better regulating the time of ſeamens labour and reſt; and in adopting a more wholeſome diet." On the firſt of theſe heads, we have many uſeful remarks: but they are ſuch as moſt commonly occur to men of obſervation who are engaged in the ſea-ſervice. With regard to the ſecond, Mr Thomſon adviſes, that "when a ſhip is pretty well manned, the men ſhould be put to three watches inſtead of two," or even, if they were neceſſarily kept at watch and watch, an improvement might be made in the mode of dividing the watches, ſo that the men might be allowed to ſleep for ſeven or eight hours at a time, each alternate night.

Reſpecting diet, it is obſerved, that "In the firſt place, brown ſugar or molaſſes ſhould be iſſued to the ſhip's company inſtead of butter and cheeſe *. Inſtead of peaſe and oatmeal, wheat might be uſed to great advantage, as affording a more nutritive and leſs viſcous chyle. Wheat may be boiled in water till all the huſks burſt, and till almoſt all the water is evaporated, which is about three hours; then a ſufficient quantity of ſugar or molaſſes may be added to make it grateful. This, or rice, I am convinced, would be greatly preferable to peaſe or oatmeal.

It is obſervable, that the ſcurvy ſeldom or never appears at ſea whilſt the men have a plentiful uſe of ſmall-beer; a clear proof of the ſalubrity of fermented liquors, their antiſeptic quality, their utility and power in promoting digeſtion, the comminution and aſſimilation of the food, &c. The impoſſibility of ſhips being conſtantly ſupplied with beer, has juſtly been deemed an unfortunate circumſtance. In the navy, on ſtations where ſmall beer can be ſupplied, the men are allowed ſeven pints a day; or as much as they chuſe to drink. Now, if theſe ſeven pints (the King's allowance) were reduced to four pints, the reduction allowed to improve the quality of the beer, and the quantity of hops proportioned to its ſtrength; this beer to be iſſued in the ſame manner as wine or ſpirits are abroad; the advantages that would attend this alteration, would, I am perſuaded, ſoon become apparent. Beer of the quality here propoſed would prove a much better antiſcorbutic than a larger quantity of the weak ſmall beer with which ſhips of war are generally ſupplied; with this favourable circumſtance, that as they would ſtow a much greater proportionate quantity, the men would be longer ſupplied with it.

But as it is impoſſible to carry a ſufficient quantity of beer for the uſe of a ſhip's company in a long cruiſe or voyage, materials for preparing a wholeſome antiſcorbutic drink ought to be provided. So much has been ſaid, and very properly, in favour of malt and its eſſence, eſſence of ſpruce, &c. that I ſhall not take notice of them at preſent; but inſtead of theſe, or where they cannot be procured, I would recommend treacle-beer, or what may be called hop-beer, to be uſed.

Brown ſugar is preferable to molaſſes, as the men reliſh it better, and can keep it in their births more conveniently. It is very difficult to keep molaſſes in caſks without loſing ſome part of them, ſo that large earthen jars properly covered and ſecured againſt injuries, would probably anſwer better."

For

* "The ſubſtitution of brown ſugar or molaſſes inſtead of butter and cheeſe, was propoſed to the late Lord Keppel by my brother in 1778, when he was Surgeon of the Victory.

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For this purpoſe a quantity of hops and molaſſes ſhould be taken on board of ſhips which are likely to be long without refreſhments; and from theſe a liquor not only extremely ſalutary, but pleaſant, may be prepared at ſea with very little trouble or expence, by boiling the hops in water ſlowly for an hour, in the proportion of 10 pounds to 288 gallons, or eight barrels of water, and adding one hundred weight of molaſſes, when the decoction is ſufficiently cool. They ſhould be well ſtirred together, then tunned into caſks, a little yeaſt added, and left to ferment. The management afterwards is the ſame as that of ſpruce-beer.

The quality of the beer here propoſed is equal to that of the ſmall beer in uſe in the navy; but the proportion I have uſed in making hop-beer was one ounce and half of hops and one pint of molaſſes to each gallon of water; and the beer prepared from this was excellent."——

"The difficulty and inconvenience of making bread at ſea may in a great meaſure be removed by the following method.—Let a baker be entered on board, and exempted from all other duty; furniſh him with a trough for raiſing and kneading the dough, of proper dimenſions according to the rate of the ſhip; and let him have flour, yeaſt, &c. in a convenient place for the buſineſs, and he will require little or no aſſiſtance.

It would be no difficult matter to contrive an oven to bake bread on board, and ſuch has been propoſed; but as the ovens in Brodie's fire places, in common uſe in the navy at preſent, are ſufficiently large to bake bread for the ſick and convaleſcents without any additional expence of fuel, they appear preferable to anything of the kind which has hitherto been invented:—and I ſhould ſuppoſe that with theſe ovens, and a little additional fuel to bake in the night, bread enough may be prepared to ſupply the whole ſhip's company; which would be of the greateſt advantage. For if the men are ſupplied with good fermented bread and beer, ſuch as is deſcribed above, they will have little reaſon to dread the ſcurvy.

One advantage that will ariſe from this plan of baking at ſea, is, that it will not be neceſſary to carry much biſcuit to ſea, which will allow room for a larger quantity of flour, as well as hops, eſſence of ſpruce, &c. &c.

The quantity of flour ſufficient to make bread for three months will not require more room than one month's biſcuit.—A caſk containing five buſhels, or 280 pounds weight of flour, will make 400 pounds weight of fermented bread, and will be ſufficient for 400 men one day.—400 pounds weight of biſcuit will take up as much room as three or four caſks of flour."

We paſs over the other articles of diet, which are enumerated as preventing the ſcurvy, ſuch as acid fruits, &c. and inſert the following account of the dreadful effects of this malady:

"The Richmond ſailed from Spithead Sept. 9. 1776, with two very valuable ſtoreſhips under convoy for Quebec.—Her crew was compoſed of more than two thirds landſmen, (excluſive of the marines), and many of theſe were poor wretches, who had juſt before been brought in the tenders from Ireland, &c.—After we left the Channel, we had a ſeries of wet, tempeſtuous weather, inſomuch that, notwithſtanding the utmoſt attention of the officers, we loſt company of both the ſhips, one of which (as we were afterwards informed) foundered ſoon after ſhe parted company; and the other, after ſuffering conſiderable damage by the violence of the ſtorms, was taken by an American frigate near the Coaſt.—We cruiſed a conſiderable time off Newfoundland, and in the Gulph of St Lawrence, in hopes of falling in with our convoy; but to no purpoſe.——— We endeavoured, a great part of the month of November, to get up to Quebec; but the weſterly winds prevailed ſo much, with frequent hard gales, and ſqually weather, accompanied with ſleet, hail, and ſnow, that we were at length obliged to bear away for Halifax in Nova Scotia, our water being nearly expended, and a number of the men ill of fevers, colds, &c.—We arrived at Halifax in December, and on the 1ſt of January 1777, we ſailed on a cruiſe off B ſton.

When we ſailed the weather was fine; but that night a moſt violent gale came on from the north-weſt, with a heavy fall of ſnow, and ſevere froſt.—The thermometer was at 46 that day at noon; and at twelve at night it had fallen to 22 degrees.—That night was one of the moſt tempeſtuous ever remembered by any perſon on board.—The ropes and ſails became almoſt inſtantly ſo frozen, rigid, and unmanageable, that the top-ſails could not poſſibly be furled, and were therefore neceſſarily cut away from the yards;—the braces, &c. ſo frozen, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty they could

could wear the ſhip, with the breakers of the iſle of Sable cloſe under our lee.—In this dilemma, the ſheet-anchor broke looſe, and before it could be cut away, it had conſiderably injured the ſhip's bow.—It would be tedious and uſeleſs to attempt to deſcribe the various diſtreſſing circumſtances that occurred: in ſhort, the commencement of our cruiſe was truly calamitous, and ſo it continued throughout, with little variation; for from that time till the latter end of March, we had literally nothing but ſtormy weather, gale ſucceeding gale with little intermiſſion, and the greateſt part of the time being either ſnow, rain, or foggy weather.

We were ſoon driven ſo far off the coaſt as to be out of ſoundings; therefore the weather was not ſo intenſely cold.—The weſt and north-weſterly winds ſtill prevailing, and our fore-maſt ſprung ſo that we could not carry ſail, we never afterwards could get ſo near the coaſt as to ſtrike ſoundings till the beginning of April; and on the 10th of that month we were ſo fortunate as to arrive at New York.

So much for nautical journal: — and this conciſe account I thought proper to premiſe, in order to account for the very diſtreſſing ſcenes which occurred on board during this unpleaſant cruiſe:— and now for the medical hiſtory.

The ſcurvy began to make its appearance the latter end of January, and by the latter end of February upwards of twenty men were ſo ill of this diſeaſe, as to be incapable of duty; and many others complaining.—Two died of the ſcurvy in this month.—In the courſe of the month of March the number of ſcorbutics increaſed, inſomuch that we had from 70 to 90 on the ſick liſt.—Eleven died of the ſcurvy this month, and many were in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, expecting every day to be their laſt. Several of them obſtinately ſtruggled againſt the diſeaſe, and endeavoured to keep their watches regularly, even when their legs were ſwoln, attended with ecchymoſes, their hams contracted, their gums putrid and bleeding, with their teeth looſe, &c.; yet in this ſtate they kept on deck, rendering what aſſiſtance they were able, till they frequently fainted; and it was ſometimes with the greateſt difficulty that a fatal ſyncope was prevented for the preſent.

They gave two reaſons for their perſiſting ſo obſtinately in keeping on deck; one was, that ſo few men being fit for duty, and conſequently much fatigued, they wiſhed to aſſiſt as much as they could.—The other reaſon was, the idea they had, that, if they were once confined below, they muſt inevitably die.

In the beginning of April, the weather was rather more moderate; but the ſcurvy continued daily gaining ground.—In the firſt week of that month five died of ſcurvy.—On the 10th we got near enough Sandy Hook to make a ſignal for a pilot; and when the gun was fired, although every poſſible precaution was taken to prevent the effects of the ſhock on the ſcorbutics, two of them died inſtantly.

At this time we had not more than twelve men, excluſive of officers, free from evident ſymptoms of ſcurvy: — even ſome of the petty officers were much afflicted with it. My ſecond mate, who had never been at ſea before, and was an indolent young man, was one of the firſt who was afflicted with it; and notwithſtanding every attention was paid to him, a natural indolent, ſlothful diſpoſition, added to an extreme diſlike of a ſea-life, a deſponding ſtate of mind, and the concealment of his complaints till they had increaſed to a great degree, were the cauſes of the loſs of this young man. He had the uſe of the ſurgeon's neceſſaries as long as they laſted,, and daily ſomething freſh from the captain's or officers table, with wine, &c. yet he fell a victim to this dreadful diſeaſe.

With great difficulty we got into New York: and, as ſoon as the Admiral (Lord Howe) was made acquainted with our ſituation, he ordered immediately men on board to aſſiſt us in getting the ſhip into a proper birth, &c. and ordered all the ſick to be ſent on ſhore.—Upwards of 130, moſt of them in the laſt ſtage of the ſcurvy, were ſent to the hoſpital and ſick quarters, as ſoon as accommodations could be got ready for them; and, altho' every poſſible precaution was taken to prevent ſyncope, many of them being carried in their hammocks in a horizontal poſition, cordials given them before they were removed, and all the hatchways had been opened, with wind-ſails down, as often as the weather would permit, that they might have as much freſh air as poſſible; yet notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, ſeveral of them fainted on their way to the hoſpital, and three expired. Several died after they had been ſome days on ſhore, altho' they were

were ſupplied with wine, and had plenty of oranges and lemons (ſeveral cheſts of which the Admiral ordered to be immediately purchaſed for them) together with vegetables of every kind; a proof, this, to what a dreadful degree they were afflicted with the diſeaſe."

The remaining part of the treatiſe conſiſts of the methods of cure.

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"Though in its cradle, yet now promiſes
Upon the land a thouſand thouſand bleſſings,
Which time ſhall bring to ripeneſs:——
——"Good will grow with it;
In its days*, every man ſhall eat in ſafety,
Under his own vine, what he plants; and ſing
The merry ſongs of *peace* † to all his neighbours; [her ‡],
God ſhall be truly known ‖; and thoſe about
From her ſhall read the perfect ways of honour, [blood §"
And by thoſe claim their greatneſs, not by

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in Milford's mind, by the hints dropped from Goldfinch, a silly spendthrift, who wishes to retrieve his affairs by a marriage with the widow: Milford and Sulky accordingly hide themselves in closets in the widow's apartment, and, when the will is about to be destroyed, they burst forth and seize it. Such is the outline of the plots; and we should not object to the management with which they are unfolded, if it were not sometimes so improbable as to force us to notice it: the whole second plot, derived as it is from a mistake happening in consequence of the similarity of the names *Silly* and *Sulky*, is a poor contrivance: but the winding-up of the piece, when the will is to be seized by the hidden parties, is puerile. We do not stay to enquire how Milford and Sulky found means to get into the closets of the identical apartment in the widow's house in which the will was to be destroyed; nor what induced the cautious usurer to lock the closet-doors, without looking within them: these circumstances might pass unobserved: but it takes away all appearance of natural contrivance, to find Milford and his friend, instead of his being anxious to discover the secret plot against them, amusing themselves with frightening the intriguing parties by knocking in the closets, while they happened to be speaking of death: nay, when the will is going to be burned with the candle, (a very unlikely mode of destroying it), they content themselves with a violent knocking at both closets, by which the usurer is alarmed, drops one candle, and overturns the other; and so the will is preserved!——Of the characters, the most prominent are those of Young Dornton, and Goldfinch: the latter is indeed a copy of Squire Groom in Love a la Mode; and if it gives pleasure on the stage, it must owe much to the merit of the actor. Dornton, the father, is too rapid in his changes from violence to affection, and from fondness to anger. The characters of Silky and Sulky are as well distinguished by their names, as by the parts allotted to them. The widow's rage for marriage is excessive, but, for any thing that we know, may be in nature; and we hope that there is nature also in the open sincerity, and unaffected tenderness, of the daughter. Tho' we have been considerably entertained by reading this play, still it must be allowed that those who wish to see it to advantage must go to the theatre: there, we doubt not, it will continue a favourite, till something of similar merit, and greater novelty, shall occupy its place, and lend it to repose. M.

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Whether the *golden eye of day* †
Beams on the earth its cheerful ray,
And gilds with light the living ſcene;
Or if black ſtorms and whirlwinds howl,
If deep-ton'd thunders ſhake the pole;
If livid flaſhes dart around,
And ſulphur fires the blaſted ground;
In ſuch an hour of wild affright,
When Nature trembles at the ſight,
When all Creation ſhrinks aghaſt,
As if Deſtruction wing'd the blaſt;—
Why does thy ſoul undaunted ſtill remain,
Nor reck the whirlwind's howl, or thunder-blaſted plain?

A radiant ſtar, effulgence bright,
From the great ſource of heavenly light,
Beams on thy breaſt:—the dazzling rays,
That dart an empyrean blaze,
Far, far diſperſe the phantoms vain
That Fancy generates in the brain
Of pallid Fear, in darkneſs born:
Melted to air, they mock the ſight,
And with the kindred ſhades of night
Fly to *Stygian coves forlorn* ‡.
For none of Error's train may ever dare
To eye the luſtre of that radiant ſtar:
From God's own hands the ſacred preſent came;
A ſeraph brought it, and fair Truth its name.

EPODE.

Valour, that might appal the boldeſt foe,
Nods on the plumes that wave thy purple creſt,
While Reſolution, ſeated on thy brow,
Proclaims the firmneſs that inſpires thy breaſt.
Where'er thou turn'ſt thy purpos'd way
With iron arms, in firm array,
Labour and all his hardy crew,
And Toil that knows no reſt, purſue.
For thee, whene'er in evil hour
Misfortune's clouds portentous lour,
The young-eye'd Hope, for ever nigh,
Does her enchanting voice apply,
Diffuſes wide her cheerful ſway,
And charms th' impending gloom away.
For thee her adamantine ſhield
Does heaven-deſcended Virtue wield.
'Tis thus thou hear'ſt without diſmay
The *din of* furious *battle bray* ‖,
The tiger yell, the lion roar,
That ſlake their thirſt with human gore:
O'er rocks that threat the foaming deep,
Where yawn the jaws of Ruin ſteep,
O'er hell-like gulphs, where ghaſtly Death
Watches his bloody trade beneath,
Thy bold ſteps paſs, and urge their way
Where blackeſt Horror holds his ſway:
Ev'n Fate ſevere, whoſe iron chain
All human force aſſails in vain,
Relenting, breaks his ſtern decree,
And gives the glorious crown to thee.
And giant Danger, whoſe tremendous howl
Strikes with deep terror every ſoul,
Scar'd by the lightning of thy eagle eyes,
Low ſtoops his haughty creſt, and ſhrinks to pigmy ſize.

Dec. 6. 1790. JUNIUS.

* *Nymph of the Rock.—Mrs C. Smith.*

† The golden eye of day.—*Metathetically from Sophocles. Antig. v.* 104.

‡ Stygian caves, *&c.—Milton's Allegro.*

‖ *Heard ye the din of battle bray, &c.—Gray's Bard.*

EDEN STREAMS.

To the Memory of THOMSON.

By Dr Trotter.

YE Youths that haunt the Tiviot's ſide,
Or ſport along the ſilver Tweed,
What vales delight, what fates divide,
What charms awake my Jamie's reed!
To Ettrick Braes perhaps he's fled,
'Midſt foreſt flowers his laurel beams;
Or haply ſtretch'd by ſylvan Jed,
He pipes no more by Eden's Streams.

To Leader-haughs I'll gladly ſtray,
If chance he roves through Cowden-knows,
Though ſweet their broom, and haughs ſo gay,
I'll lead him back where Eden flows.
Or like the maid on Yarrow's ſide,
I'll ſeek my love in frantic dreams;
Her's was the Yarrow's early pride,
And mine the boaſt of Eden's Streams.

Then mourn, thou dear deſerted flood,
Go murmur to thy banks along;
And ſigh, ſoft Echo of the wood,
For thou no more ſhalt bear his ſong.
Thoſe ſweets are fled that loiter'd here,
The Seaſon's face in ſorrow ſeems;
Thoſe notes he warbled ſmooth and clear
Are heard no more on Eden's Streams.

Yet oft in theſe neglected ſhades,
That nurs'd the Poet of the year,
Shall Fancy, led by Sylvan Maids,
And meek-ey'd Memory, ſhed the tear:
While glides that wave with willows crown'd,
Beneath pale Cynthia's evening beams,
Gay youths and genii, hovering round,
Shall deck his bower on Eden's Streams.

Kelſo, Sept. 1788.

On Humanity to Brutes. By Peter Pindar.

HOW can the eye, in Nature's ſoftneſs dreſt,
So harden'd, ſee the different tribes around;
Behold the grazing cattle all ſo bleſt,
And lambkins mingling ſport with ſweeteſt ſound;
Then gliſt'ning, in a ſtrain of triumph cry,
"Your throats, young gentlefolks, will ſoon be cut—

Yes, ſweet Miſs Lamb, moſt ſpeedily ſhall die—
Soon on the ſpit, you, Maſter Calf, be put?"
How can the tongue, amid the mingled noiſe [hen,
Of goose, duck, turkey, pigeon, cock and
Exclaim, "Aye, aye, good fowls, your cackling joys [of men?"
Soon ceaſe, to fill with mirth the mouths
I cannot meet the lambkin's aſking eye,
Pat her ſoft neck, and fill her mouth with food, [die,
Then ſay, "Ere evening cometh, thou ſhalt
And drench the knives of butchers with thy blood."
I cannot fling with liberal hand the grain,
And tell the feather'd race, ſo bleſt around,
For me, ere night, you feel of death the pain;
With broken necks you flutter on the ground."
How vile!—"Go, creatures of th' Almighty's hand; [yields;
Enjoy the fruits that bounteous Nature
Graze at your eaſe along the ſunny land;
Skim the free air, and ſearch the fruitful fields—
Go, and be happy in your mutual loves;
No violence ſhall ſhake your ſhelter'd home;
'Tis life and liberty ſhall glad my groves;
The cry of Murder ſhall not damn my dome;" [land—
What ſhould I ſay, were mine a houſe and
And lo, to me a parent ſhould you fly,
And run, and lick, and peck with love my hand,
And crowd around me with a fearleſs eye.
And you, O wild inhabitants of air,
To bleſs, and to be bleſt, at PETER's call,
Invited by his kindneſs, ſhould repair;
Chirp on his roof, and hop amidſt his hall.
No ſchoolboy's hand ſhould dare your neſts invade,
And bear to cloſe captivity your young—
Pleas'd would I ſee them fluttering from the ſhade,
And to my window call the ſons of ſong.
And you, O natives of the flood, ſhould play,
Unhurt, amid your cryſtal realms, and ſleep: [away;
No hook ſhould tear you from your loves
No net ſurrounding form its fatal ſweep.
Pleas'd ſhould I gaze upon your gliding throng,
To ſport invited by the ſummer beam;
Now moving in moſt ſolemn march along,
Now darting, leaping from the dimpled ſtream.
How far more grateful to the ſoul the joy,
Thus cheerful, like a ſet of friends, to treat ye,
Than, like the bloated Epicure, to cry,
"Zounds! what rare dinners!—God! how I could eat ye!"

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

RUSSIA.

Proclamation of the Empreſs.

CATHARINE, &c. to all her ſubjects, greeting.

Any relaxation in the ſprings of government is a certain means of exciting the people againſt their Sovereigns, becauſe, in order to wind up the machine, meaſures of power and vigorous exertions, to which the citizens are not accuſtomed, muſt be adopted, and the effects of theſe are terror or inſurrections.

Theſe terrible conſequences have been recently evinced in the moſt dreadful manner in a kingdom, long time celebrated for its proſperity, but latterly more characteriſed by its misfortunes. Political factions, founded on a ſyſtem of ſpeculative philoſophy, have puſhed aſide the ancient eſtabliſhment, to ſubſtitute an order of things founded upon domeſtic principles, but totally incompatible with the neceſſities of an extenſive, ſocial, and political order. In conſequence of which, France, one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing kingdoms in the univerſe, while ſubmitting to monarchial authority is ſunk into poverty, diſcredit, an contempt, and ſcarcely breathes under the oppreſſive weight of ſuch a variety of factions.

What a terrible example for all the people of the world, particularly for thoſe who are indebted to their Sovereigns for their proſperity, for the peace and unanimity by which they are united, and for the reſpect with which they are treated by foreign nations.

Who is there among our ſubjects, that, in caſting his eyes upon the hiſtory of this extenſive and wonderful empire, would not be inſtantly ſtruck with admiration, and a ſacred reſpect for the memory of our illuſtrious predeceſſors, when reflecting upon the progreſs of every ſpecies of knowledge, and the advancement of the arts and ſciences, originating here at the commencement of the preſent age, and now brought to a degree of ſplendour, which renders us the admiration of ſurrounding nations? What man, poſſeſſed of candour, reflecting upon the ſtate of barbariſm into which this empire was plunged, previous to the reign of Peter the Great, on the exertions of that illuſtrious Emperor, and his worthy ſucceſſors, to enlighten the empire, and to eſtabliſh in it the arts, and to make it participate in the advantages of the richeſt part of Europe,

Europe, by extending its limits on the ſide of enlightened Europe, will not acknowledge the advantages which the people enjoy in yielding obedience to a ſuperior, who has but one will, becauſe ſhe has but one deſire, namely, the general good; becauſe all her glory, all her ambition, center in that general good; and her greateſt happineſs will be to hear ſhe has been ſucceſsful? Who is there, in fine, amongſt our faithful ſubjects, who, taking into conſideration the importance of the Ruſſian nation amongſt all the ſtates of Europe, the influence it has acquired by its commerce, its wealth, its armies, its fleets, its victories and conqueſts, and political negotiations, will not aſcribe ſo many advantages to the happy unanimity eſtabliſhed in the political government of the empire, and that reſpectful ſubmiſſion which we have a right to exact, when it is eſſential to the intereſt of the public, and the glory of the nation?

Far then from us be averted a ſyſtem deſtructive of all law, civil and political—far be from us thoſe principles which excite diſobedience by deſtroying that reſpect which loyal ſubjects owe to Monarchs, and their repreſentative authority—far from us be eſpecially removed thoſe phantoms of liberty, which are nothing in reality but the exceſs of anarchy and diſorder, under the appearance of confirmed and precautious authorities, which, by producing ſuſpicions and jealouſies, always end in crimes and depredations.

O you! my good and faithful ſubjects, you in whom I have placed my confidence, you to whom I am ſo much indebted for my glory and ſucceſs! diſtruſt the inſinuations of impoſtors, nor ſacrifice to perfidious and illuſive notions your repoſe and proſperity, the ſucceſsful atchievements of an age of exertion. The artful underminers will paint their deceptions in the faireſt colours, they will amuſe your fancy with the illuſions of an ideal ſovereignty, they will addreſs themſelves to your vanity, and they will ruin you. They have ruined France, they are upon the point of deſtroying Poland, and if all the nations were to follow their example, they would replunge the univerſe into chaos.

The love I bear to all and each of you, my brave and faithful ſubjects, is my guarantee for ſimilar ſentiments on your part. I have neglected nothing to adorn my reign, to cauſe my empire to be reſpected, and to obtain the concurrence of ſurrounding potentates to the proſperity of Ruſſia. A proſperous and bliſsfull deſtiny has continually directed my projects, ſeconded my enterpriſes, and crowned them with ſucceſs. That ſame deſtiny ſtill watches over me—it will enable me to triumph over my enemies, and puniſh the perfidious. An army compoſed of conquerors, devoted to their Sovereign, will never blight thoſe laurels, which ſurrounded their brows, to encourage the guilty.

But whither does ſuch a conjecture tranſport me? 'Tis but an idle dream! Not one of my ſubjects has yet been ungrateful; ſhall I find one then who will prove himſelf perfidious? No; I repoſe confidently on their loyalty. My confidence ſhall increaſe their attachment, and the people of the North ſhall teach other nations, that their perfect civilization is the reſult of obedience.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Feb. 28. The King returned hither from Gefle laſt Saturday, the Diet having been diſſolved on the 24th inſtant. *Lond. gaz.*

GERMANY.

Luxemburg, Feb. 7. The following proclamation has been ſtuck up in all the ſtreets of Luxemburg:

"Their Royal Highneſſes the Governors General of the Low Countries having been informed that the clubs in France, denominated Jacobins, have formed a deſign of ſending into this country emiſſaries under the diſguiſe of peaſants, who are to traverſe the provinces of the Low Countries, Luxemburg, and Limburg, to diſtribute among the inhabitants of the country ſeditious pamphlets; and that theſe emiſſaries are to be attended by French ſoldiers in diſguiſe, natives of the country, who know the roads and the language:

Their ſaid Royal Highneſſes order that ſtrict care be taken that people of this deſcription be arreſted, and offer a reward of 100 ducats to any one who ſhall give intelligence, and cauſe any of theſe emiſſaries to be arreſted. The informers may, according to the nature of the caſe, requeſt the aid of the civil and military force when they have diſcovered any of them, and when ſafe in cuſtody, they ſhall be conducted to the fortreſs of Luxemburg, and delivered over to the care of the Commandant thereof.

Duhamel de Querlonde, Commandant of the City and fortreſs."

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Jan. 28. The King ſent the following letter to the Aſſembly.

" Gentlemen, *Paris, Jan.* 28.

I have examined the invitation, in the form of a decree, which you preſented to me on the 25th inſtant. You know that, by the conſtitution, it belongs to me alone to entertain political connections abroad; to conduct negotiations; and that the legiſlative body cannot deliberate on war, but on my formal and neceſſary propoſition. Undoubtedly, you may require of me to take into conſideration whatever intereſts the ſafety and the dignity of the nation; but the form you have adopted is open to important obſervations. I ſhall not enter into them at preſent. The gravity of circumſtances obliges me to attend more to maintaining the harmony of our ſentiments, than to diſcuſſing my conſtitutional rights.

I muſt therefore acquaint you, that I have demanded of the Emperor, more than fifteen days ago, a poſitive explanation on the principal articles which are the object of your invitation. I have obſerved towards him the reſpect which powers mutually owe to one another. If we are to have war, let us not have to reproach ourſelves with having provoked it by any wrong on our part. This certainty alone can aid us to ſupport the unavoidable evils it muſt bring with it.

I feel that it is glorious for me to ſpeak in the name of a nation which diſplays ſo high a degree of courage, and I know how to make the moſt of this inalienable means of force; but what more ſincere proof of my attachment to the conſtitution can I give, than to employ as much circumſpection in the negotiations that tend to peace, as celerity in the preparations, which will enable us, if neceſſary, to take the field in ſix weeks. The moſt unquiet diſtruſt can find nothing in this conduct but the conciliation of all my duties. Humanity, and I remind the Aſſembly of it, forbids mixing any emotion of enthuſiaſm in our deciſion on war. Such a deciſion ought to be an act moſt maturely conſidered; for it is to pronounce, in the name of our country, that her intereſt requires of us the ſacrifice of a great number of her children. I am watchful, in the mean time, for the honour and the ſecurity of the nation; and I ſhall accelerate, with all my power, the moment of acquainting the National Aſſembly, whether we may depend upon peace, or whether I muſt propoſe war. LOUIS.

M. L. F. DUPORT."

Paris, Feb. 13. The following letter, in the King's own hand, was received by the Mayor and the municipality.

" Gentlemen, I have already mentioned to ſome of you the reports which are ſpread about my pretended leaving Paris; I thought that what I mentioned of it would be ſufficient for diſcrediting theſe reports; but, as evil-minded people continue to propagate them, in order to alarm the inhabitants of Paris, and to calumniate my intentions, I will explain myſelf clearly on my way of thinking.

I know the duties which the conſtitution impoſes upon me—I will always fulfil them; but I alſo know the rights it gives me, and I will never refuſe myſelf the power of making uſe of them. Nothing keeps me at Paris but my will of being there, as I think my preſence neceſſary, and I declare that I will and ſhall remain there; and whenever I ſhall have reaſons to leave it, I ſhall not diſguiſe them.

I have to add, that if a perſon is not quite deprived of the uſe of his ſenſes, or incurably perverſe, he cannot entertain the leaſt doubt of my inviolable attachment to the welfare of the nation, and the inhabitants of Paris."

M. Condorcet, the Preſident, read an addreſs to the people, deſcribing the operations of the National Aſſembly from their being called together, of which the following is a ſhort abſtract: " They have had three great objects in view, viz. the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing an exactneſs, ſimplicity, and promptitude in the finances; the deſtruction of any abuſes ſtill ſubſiſting; and a national ſyſtem of education. On the ſubject of the finances, M. Condorcet mentioned the meaſures taken for the emiſſion of petit aſſignats. The Aſſembly had to compare the amount of the exigible debt, and to find out the cauſes of the defect of the impoſitions of 1791, and remedy them; to invent a ſyſtem of public expence, which, by its wiſdom and juſtice, might demonſtrate the liberty and ſovereignty of the people. Finally, with regard to the reform of the civil code, and a ſyſtem of public education, the reporter gave an account of the progreſs and aſſiduity of the communities who were nearly ready to produce their thoughts upon theſe important ſubjects. But the care of preſerving peace within the kingdom, and counteracting the intrigues of the emigrants, has conſtantly occupied the Aſſembly's attention, and neceſſarily interrupted their labours. M. Condorcet concluded his addreſs with exhorting the people not to renounce the bleſſings of their conſtitution, and to bear the preſent evils, and to prevent theſe tyrants from reſuming their ancient rod of iron.

This addreſs was decreed to be ſent into the eighty-three departments: and that in every town the municipal officers ſhould read it to the people.

In the Aſſembly, Feb. 24. a motion was made from the committee of commerce, that there ſhould be a prohibition againſt the exportation from France of all raw materials of their manufactures, of cotton, thread ſilk, &c.

&c. A long debate took place on this, and the propoſition was moved to be adjourned, and many arguments were adduced againſt this ſtrong ſtep. That if they did this, the Engliſh would buy up in their colonies all their cotton, and that they muſt even go themſelves to foreign markets for the produce of their own colonies. It was however decreed conditionally, that the prohibition ſhould take place, but that they ſhould, without delay, proceed to increaſe the duties on export of raw materials.

The miniſter at war preſented a petition from the army, praying that the nation would make up to them the difference between aſſignats and money. M. Camben begged that a day might be appointed for this diſcuſſion. He announced a plan that he had for raiſing aſſignats to par; and ſaid, that he would ſhew the immenſe reſources of France. He would prove, to the conviction of the world, that it contained more treaſure than any other kingdom in Europe.

The municipality of Paris came to the bar. M. Pethion ſpoke in a very animated ſtrain of the cordial ſpirit with which all France would unite in repelling every attack that could be made, and gave the Aſſembly aſſurance of the unanimity of Paris. They were invited to aſſiſt in the deliberations of the day.

The ſitting was terminated by a decree, giving to the preſident of the jury and the judges of peace, in each diſtrict, power, in company with two reſpectable citizens, to ſearch private houſes if they received information of the fabrication of falſe aſſignats.

M. Marbot, Feb. 27. in the name of the extraordinary committee of finances, preſented the plan of a decree, which had for object to ſubſtitute for the whole maſs of aſſignats now in circulation, other aſſignats, ſo fabricated as to defy forgery or imitation, and of which the portions of ſmall value ſhould be particularly applicable to the purpoſes of commerce and agriculture.

M. Philibert preſented a different plan upon the ſame ſubject, which was ordered to be printed.

The Aſſembly referred the whole of this important buſineſs to the three committees of finances united, and decreed that they ſhould immediately employ themſelves in diſcovering ſome means to prevent the forgery of aſſignats.

The miniſter for the home department ſtated, that he had received accounts from various departments of diſturbances occaſioned by the people interrupting the free circulation of grain. He was informed that grain was carried out of the kingdom into Savoy, Switzerland, and Genoa, which could not well be prevented but by a line of troops. He had alſo reaſon to believe that it was exported from Dunkirk. Every practicable meaſure was taking to ſtop theſe abuſes; and as there would be danger in taking too much from the northern departments, he ſuggeſted the propriety of ſupplying the ſouthern departments with foreign grain.

March 2. The order of the day was read for the diſcuſſion of the claims of the German Princes. M. Paſtoral opened the ſubject, and proved by their own laws, that the claims of the Princes were unfounded; and after a moſt ſolemn diſcuſſion, in which ſeveral of the moſt eminent lawyers in the Aſſembly bore a part, the debate was concluded by the following motion. "That the German Princes who before the 1ſt of June next ſhall not have acceded to the terms propoſed to them, ſhall be *ipſo facto* ſuppoſed to have forfeited their claims to every ſpecies of indemnification.

M. Voubianc objected to this motion. He did not think it would be unworthy the conſtitution to purchaſe the lands in queſtion. It had been urged, that the terms offered could not be concluded deciſively; that the legiſlative body had not given the executive power ſufficient to complete the purchaſe; and that, to avoid a war, it was neceſſary to pay a ſtrict regard to juſtice.

The miniſter preſented the following papers.

1. The note communicated by Prince Kaunitz to the French ambaſſador, Dec. 21. 1791, ſtating, that the Elector of Treves had adopted with reſpect to the Emigrants, the regulations in force in the Auſtrian Netherlands; but that nevertheleſs, apprehending attack from the French, he had applied to the Emperor for ſuccour; that the Emperor, altho' perſuaded of the pacific intentions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ſeeing with pain that principles of moderation were not generally prevalent in France, felt himſelf bound to ſuccour the Elector, in caſe of attack, and the Emperor conſidered it as adverſe to the intereſt of France to provoke the ſovereigns united for maintaining the ſafety and the dignity of crowns.

2. A note from Prince Kaunitz, dated Jan. 5. 1792, ſtating, that the Elector of Treves was ſeriouſly reſolved to enforce the regulations he profeſſed to have adopted againſt the French emigrants; that notwithſtanding this, the French King had aſſembled three armies; that declarations againſt all the Sovereigns of Europe had been entertained in the clubs, and repeated in the National Aſſembly; and that any invaſion of the Imperial territory would be conſidered as a declaration of war.

3. An extract of the inſtructions of the miniſter for foreign affairs, to M. de Noailles, the French ambaſſador at Vienna, dated Jan. 21. 1792, in which the miniſter deſires the ambaſſador to explain, that the great majority of the French nation conſider the conſti-

tution as a religious creed, which they will defend with their fortunes and their lives; that the court of Vienna is much misinformed respecting the dissentions, insubordination, and mutual distrust supposed to exist among that majority; for that although all moderate men, at the head of whom was the King, were desirous of peace, there was one point in which all descriptions would unite as one man, viz. war against any power that should attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of the kingdom; and, in the next place, to require an explanation of the orders given to Gen. Bender, and of what the Emperor means by *the Sovereigns united for the safety and honour of crowns.*

2. A dispatch from Prince Kaunitz, to the Imperial *Charge d'Affaires* at Paris, dated Feb. 17. 1792, which sets forth, "That the Emperor's sentiments are so pure, that he willingly submits to explain away the delusion, artfully propagated in order to commit the tranquillity of both states. The request related to two points; the first relative to the orders issued to Gen. Bender to prepare for war. This armament was merely defensive; it had no other object but to protect the Electorate of Treves from an invasion. The second point related to the Emperor's alliance with the King of Prussia and other powers. Though it be misnamed a *league*, nothing can be more just, than the treaty by which the Kings declared, in the month of June 1791, that they would support the cause of his Most Christian Majesty against his rebel oppressors. Nothing but the King's perfect state of freedom could have disarmed his avengers; but should rebellion break out anew, the confederacy of Kings would have its effect." [When this last passage was read, a member exclaimed, that the Emperor was very insolent; another called for the order of the day; a third vociferated *War! War! War!* and M. Tailleser said, in a very audible voice, "The Emperor is a cursed comical fellow."] After having *threatened* those who would dare insult the King, Queen, or any of the royal family, he proceeded to the popular societies, and said, "the violence and influence of the republican party, condemned by the principles of the constitution, are noticed with sorrow by all those who wish well to France—the Jacobins are the instigators of that faction—[Here M. Tailleser interrupted—"*fie, fie, the dunce has got upon*"—another called out for the author of the farce: a third contended, that Leopold was a member of the *Feuillant Club*]—by their manœuvres they seek to undermine the government, to expose the Monarch to ridicule and to contempt; to annihilate the principles of political toleration, and keep up eternal divisions between men of different opinions—they have forced government to be lavish of the public fortune, in order to stem the torrent of excess which they taught to flow—the Assembly of the nation admitted them, received them with complacency, and caused their incendiary declamations to be printed—through their baneful influence, the lawgivers issued the incompetent decree of Jan. 25. as if the King's *rights* were subordinate to the *caprice* of a National Assembly."

To this letter is added one from the Prussian minister, dated Feb. 28. breathing the same sentiments, and reminding the French minister, that he has repeatedly made known, that an invasion of French troops on the territory of the empire would be regarded as a declaration of war against the Germanic body, and that in consequence his Prussian Majesty could not do otherwise, than, in conjunction with his Imperial Majesty, oppose it with all his forces. He has especially made known to the French minister, the official paper which the Imperial court delivered to the French ambassador, dated the 5th of January last. He again reminds you of it this day, on account of a dispatch, dated the 17th inst. from the Prince de Kaunitz, chancellor of the state and court, to M. de Blumendorff, charge des affairs of his Majesty the Emperor; and which dispatch contains the principles on which the courts of Berlin and Vienna are perfectly agreed.—Likewise a circular letter written by the Emperor to other crowned heads. He says, he will join them with efficacy, if requisite, though his first and only wish be for peace.

The war minister, March 6. requested, in the name of the King, that a regiment of horse-guards, and a battalion of Parisian volunteers might be stationed at Versailles and Rambouillet. This request the Assembly assented to, and voted the subject of it, with the addition of four pieces of cannon.

The same minister then reported the opinion of the three generals whom the King had consulted respecting the military situation of France. This opinion tended to describe the dangers to which the grand caute of France would be exposed, which they had to defend, unless some means were adopted to re-establish the proper discipline, to complete the army, and to provide the specie requisite to enter on a campaign; that the dangers and the powers they had to contend with were numerous; the army was still deficient 51,000 men; assignats were of little or no value; and specie there was a very great scarcity of, but without it they could do nothing: they therefore submitted to the Assembly the following measure:

1. To procure specie to pay the national guards and soldiers, &c.

2. To augment the pay in proportion to the decrease in the value of assignats, and increase the allowance of the bread and meat allotted for the officers.

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3. To form free battalions for the reception of deſerters, where a certain regimen and diſcipline ſhould be obſerved.

4. That commiſſioners be appointed to make good whatever damages the troops might unavoidably do in their paſſage through the different places, and to pay for what forage, &c. they might be under the neceſſity of taking.

5. To enable the general to make ſuch regulations as he ſhall think requiſite for the preſervation of order, &c.

Theſe meaſures they urge as indiſpenſably neceſſary; and if not adopted, the conſequence will be highly deſtructive to the liberty and welfare of France.

On March 10. the following letter from the King was read: "I beg, Mr Preſident, to communicate to the National Aſſembly, that I have nominated M. de Grave to be miniſter of the war department in the room of M. de Narbonne."

M. Sage propoſed, that it ſhould be declared, that M. de Narbonne, who had filled his office with ſo much credit to himſelf, ſhould be declared to have carried with him the regret of the National Aſſembly.

This was warmly oppoſed by M. de Charlier, who demanded that he ſhould not be allowed to quit Paris till he had rendered an account of his adminiſtration.

Several members delivered their ſentiments, ſome of whom reprobated, in the ſtrongeſt language, the ſyſtem of intrigue and low policy, which they ſaid the court had adopted, for the purpoſe of perplexing the councils of the nation: while others inſiſted that ſuch language was out of all order, as the King had the undoubted right to chuſe his own miniſters, agreeably to the terms of the conſtitution.

The debate was interrupted by the reading of the following

Letter from M. Narbonne.

"Mr Preſident, As I am no longer a miniſter, I believed that the duty of a French citizen was to ſerve upon the frontiers, I have requeſted this permiſſion of the King; if it ſhould be granted, I intend to depart this evening for Metz, from whence it will be eaſy to tranſmit to the Aſſembly all the accounts which it demands."

M. Salladin demanded the date of the letter to be given in, M. Narbonne having, he aſſerted, already departed for Metz. The ſecretary declared it had no date.

M. Cambon propoſed, that a ſerious remonſtrance ſhould be made to the King, on the culpable negligence of his miniſters. I propoſe that the Aſſembly ſhould thus addreſs him:

"Thoſe who have adviſed you not to diſmiſs your miniſter, Bertrand, are culpable: That man has loſt the confidence of the nation; yet him you retain, while you ſacrifice another (Narbonne) to intrigue."

The diſcuſſion was again interrupted by another

Letter from the King.

"Gentlemen, I have examined the obſervations which the zeal and ſolicitude of the National Aſſembly have induced it to addreſs to me upon the conduct of the miniſter of the marine I ſhall always receive with pleaſure thoſe communications which it thinks uſeful to make. The obſervations which have been ſent me from the Aſſembly, appear to me abſolutely to come within the number of thoſe ſubjects upon which it had declared itſelf incompetent to deliberate. I at that time gave an account of the anſwers which M. Bertrand had preſented againſt theſe various complaints, and my judgement coincided with that of the Aſſembly. Since that time, no well-founded complaint has been made relative to the different departments of his adminiſtration, and all communications from the colonies, from commercial bodies, and from the naval departments, preſent teſtimonies of his zeal and uſeful ſervices. In a word, as he has been reproached with no breach of the law, I ſhould think myſelf unjuſt were I to withdraw my confidence from him. To conclude, miniſters know well that the only way to obtain and preſerve my confidence, is to cauſe the laws to be executed with energy and fidelity.

(Signed) LOUIS.
(Counterſigned) M. L. DUPORTAIL.

A long and animated debate followed, in which it was inſiſted, that the executive power had been abuſed. In the interior it was converted into an engine for ariſtocratic views, and on the frontiers it ſeemed to have been delegated on one hand to the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, and on the other to the King of Spain. Miniſters, it was aſſerted, had been doing every thing in their power to deſtroy the commonwealth ſince the 21ſt of June, that they had been guilty of treaſon, and ought to pay the forfeit with their heads.

The Aſſembly at laſt decreed,

That the Miniſters, M. de Montmorin and Monſ. Duportail, his ſucceſſor to the preſent day, who have reſigned, ſhall not leave the capital without giving in their accounts.

M. Briſſot entered into a long detail touching the conduct of M. Deleſſart, the miniſter for foreign affairs, and moved, that a decree of accuſation ſhould be iſſued againſt him on ten different counts:

1. For with-holding from the National Aſſembly the papers tending to prove the exiſtence of a combination of foreign powers againſt the ſovereignty and independency of the French nation.

2. In not urging the meaſures requiſite for the ſecurity of France.

3. In with-holding from the Aſſembly, till March 1. the note from the Emperor, dated Jan. 5.

4. In having, in his anſwer to that note, neglected to demand a declaration relative to the exiſtence of that combination alluded to, and having, on the contrary, affected to doubt it.

5. In having, in his letter to Prince Kaunitz, given ſuch details of the ſituation of the kingdom, as might make him conceive it to be in the moſt unfortunate ſtate poſſible.

6. In having profeſſed in that letter a very unconſtitutional and dangerous doctrine.

7. In having abjectly deſired peace.

8. In having purpoſely prolonged the negotiations in ſuch a manner, that on March 10. the buſineſs was in the ſame ſtate as on Dec. 31. 1791.

9. In having neglected and betrayed the intereſts of the nation to foreign powers.

10. In having refuſed to obey the decrees of the National Aſſembly.

This decree of accuſation was paſſed by a great majority, and the miniſter was ordered to be ſent under an arreſt, and his papers ſealed up.

March 11. M. Cahier, miniſter for the home department, ſent ſeveral papers relative to the execution of the decree againſt M. Deleſſart, among which were a letter from the procurator-general of the department of Paris to the miniſter, and a letter from M. Deleſſart to the directory.

The contents of the former were, that in conſequence of orders from Cahier, the procurator had taken the neceſſary meaſures for executing the decree. M. Papillon, Colonel of the gendarmerie, went to the houſe of M. Deleſſart, and the juſtice of peace for the ſection proceeded to ſeal up his papers. M. Deleſſart had been out ſince noon. On Sunday morning, at four o'clock, he wrote to the adminiſtrators of the department, to inform them where he was. M. Papillon went to the place, and ſet out at ſix to conduct M. Deleſſart to Orleans. The adminiſtrators, who had continued acting all night, ſeparated as ſoon as they were informed that the decree was executed.

M. Deleſſart's letter was read.

"Paris, *March* 11. 1792, *two in the morning.*

Gentlemen, The moment I was informed that the National Aſſembly had paſſed a decree of accuſation againſt me, I thought it neceſſary to withdraw myſelf from the violence which a miſguided mob might have committed on me. Underſtanding that the directory is aſſembled, I have reſolved to put myſelf into its hands.

I ſhall carry with me to Orleans the ſame ſpirit that has been my guide in all my operations. I am at No. 2. Rue des Deux Portes Saint Sauveur. It is not in my power to procure a carriage for the journey. I beg you will have the goodneſs to provide one for me. Towards midnight I ſent my valet de chambre to bring me ſome neceſſary articles. He is not yet returned, and muſt certainly have been detained."

The municipality and council-general of Paris appeared at the bar, and congratulated the Aſſembly on the reſponſibility of miniſters being no longer an idle word.

Letter from M. Deleſſart.

"Mr Preſident, At the moment of ſetting out for Orleans, it is undoubtedly allowable for me to complain, that the Aſſembly, without deigning to hear me, pronounced againſt me the moſt formidable decree, although to decide after hearing me would have been ſo eaſy. Strong in a good conſcience, I fear not the trial to which I am going to ſubmit myſelf. I ſhall prove that my conduct has always been the conſequence of a perfect obedience to the law, and an unalterable love for the conſtitution. I ſhall confound falſehood and calumny; but I ſhall always regret, both as a public officer and a citizen, that the Aſſembly refuſed to hear the juſtification which I ſhall carry before another tribunal."

Letter from Narbonne.

"Mr Preſident, I am informed that the National Aſſembly has decreed, that miniſters ſhall not leave Paris till they have given in their accounts. As there is no eſtabliſhed form for doing this, I entreat the Aſſembly to determine the mode in which I am to give in my account. I truſt the Aſſembly will not diſapprove of my eagerneſs. It is that of a citizen who wiſhes to repair ſpeedily to his poſt."

Referred to the ordinary and extraordinary committees of finance.

The miniſter for the home department again called the attention of the Aſſembly to the internal diſorders of the kingdom, which he thought were to be aſcribed to the riſe in the price of proviſions, which the diſcount on aſſignats occaſioned. He read a letter from a perſon of credit, ſtating, that the rioters in different parts of the country, although mean and wretched in their external appearance, had good linen, and various other marks, that they were men very different from what they appeared to be. He concluded, that he felt it his duty to declare, in the laſt hour of his adminiſtration, that his country was in danger—that the adminiſtrators began to be diſcouraged—an irreparable misfortune if it ſhould gain ground.

M. Cambon expreſſed his ſurpriſe, that a patriotic miniſter ſhould announce his reſignation at the ſame time that he declared his country in danger, and moved, That the Preſident ſhould requeſt M. Cahier to ſtate, whether

whether the King had diſmiſſed him, or he had voluntarily reſigned.

M. Loremboure thought the queſtion would be improper, and moved, That the Aſſembly ſhould paſs a vote, expreſſive of their confidence in M. Cahier's adminiſtration.

Both theſe propoſitions were paſſed over as irregular.

Letter from M. Bertrand to the King.

"SIRE, I have juſt been informed, that your Majeſty has nominated a ſucceſſor to M. Narbonne. Upon mature deliberation, I thought it my duty to give in my reſignation. Your Majeſty will eaſily diſcover my motives—acquainted with my ſentiments and conduct, your Majeſty can neither doubt my fortitude nor my confidence in your Majeſty's juſtice, nor will you be ſurpriſed at this additional proof of my devotion.

"You know, Sire, under what circumſtances I quit the miniſtry, and I confide in your Majeſty for the defence of my honour. I am," &c.

The King's anſwer to M. Bertrand.

"I obſerve, with regret, your determination to quit the miniſtry. Always ſatisfied with your zeal and ſervices, I could have wiſhed you would ſtill have conſidered it your duty to continue them. I appretiate your motives, which encreaſe my eſteem.—I proceed to examine the obſervations addreſſed to me by the National Aſſembly and your memoir. Depend upon my juſtice.

I exact, from your attachment to the public and myſelf, that you will continue the exerciſe of your functions, till I am able to appoint a ſucceſſor, and you will thereby acquire an additional claim to my regard."

SPAIN.

Madrid, March 1. On the 28th paſt Count Florida Blanca was removed from all his employments, which are now held, *ad interim*, by Count d'Aranda. The ſame day an edict was publiſhed, by which the ſuperintendency over all the departments of this government is veſted in the council of ſtate, of which his Catholic Majeſty has declared himſelf Preſident, and Count d'Aranda ſenior member. *Lond. gaz.*

EAST INDIES.

The following is an extract of a letter received at the India Houſe from Mr Gordon, one of the Company's principal ſurgeons, who arrived lately at L'Orient in a French ſhip.

"The important fort of Chittledroug was given up to the Mahratta Chief, on certain conditions, a garriſon of the utmoſt importance to the Company, and an irreparable loſs to Tippoo Sultan, as he placed the greateſt confidence in its reſiſtance, and had depoſited, beſides immenſe quantities of treaſure, moſt of his favourite women in it. This fort coſt Hyder Ally a large ſum in repairing the fortifications, after being three years in reducing it.

Lord Cornwallis, at the time of his taking the field, in the latter end of October, found all the forts, &c. of any conſequence in the poſſeſſion of us and our allies, whoſe conduct he was highly ſatisfied with, except Seringapatam and Bidanore, which long ere this muſt be in our poſſeſſion, it being impoſſible to reſiſt ſuch a formidable army, ſo well appointed, diſciplined, and commanded, and where harmony, emulation, and a juſtifiable ſpirit of retaliation, await the cruel treatment of their fellow ſoldiers during the late war.

Since the Polygars have taken poſſeſſion of Cowl, all kinds of grain, proviſions, &c. are ſold in Bazars, at very reaſonable rates, and a free communication formed between the Preſidency and the allied army."

Extract of a Letter from Chinnyhalabaram, dated Sept. 23. 1791.

We are juſt arrived here, in conſequence of a movement made by Comara O'din Khan, who we expect will be with us the day after to-morrow. Major Gowdie has taken up an excellent ſpot, in which we might bid defiance to Tippoo's whole army; ſo that if the Khan ſhould pay his intended viſit, he will meet a very warm and welcome reception. All we hope is, that he may not take an alarm, and change his route.

By letters from Major Gowdie's detachment we learn the very intereſting intelligence, that the ſtrong fort of Chittledroug has fallen to Purſeram Bhow; but we have not yet been enabled to procure any particulars. As this was the place in which it is well known Tippoo kept a number of our countrymen in confinement, who were taken priſoners during the laſt war, and as we have not heard of their removal from thence, it is to be hoped that this fortunate capture will reſtore many of them to liberty, and their friends.

Our accounts from Seringapatam reiterate the diſtreſſes of the inhabitants, and of Tippoo's army aſſembled there; and ſpeak of the exertions that are ſtill making, in order to ſtrengthen the place,

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by throwing up batteries upon the iſland, and forming other defences againſt our expected and much dreaded attacks. In theſe undertakings, Tippoo employs thoſe of our troops whom he has made priſoners in the courſe of the preſent war as common labourers, without any manner of diſtinction. His fears and apprehenſions are inconceivably great, and the fatigue which he undergoes has reduced him to a very weak and languid ſtate. He is regularly upon the works by gun-fire in the morning, continues there during the greateſt part of the day, and takes ſcarcely any reſt at night.

West Indies.

Intelligence has been received from Tortola, by the Carteret packet, that a ſhallop had arrived there from Cape François, which place ſhe had left on Jan. 23. with an account of an engagement having happened between the Whites and the Mulattoes; the particulars of which are nearly as follow:

On Jan. 20. a large body of volunteers, accompanied by ſome American and about fifty Britiſh ſeamen, marched from Cape François, to diſpoſſeſs the rebels of ſome poſts they held in the neighbourhood, by means of which they in a manner blockaded the town. The reception they met with was more warm than they expected; and, after a feeble effort, they were obliged to return with loſs.

The rebels, encouraged by their ſucceſs, on the following day attacked the Cape, and for a length of time maintained a regular ſiege. On the approach of night, as they were retreating to their works, the garriſon, with moſt of the inhabitants able to bear arms, ſallied out; when a dreadful conflict enſued; victory long was doubtful, but at length crowned the arms of the whites. The ſlaughter then became dreadful! and had not night favoured their eſcape, the whole of the rebel army muſt have been cut to pieces.

A large ſum of money, with a conſiderable quantity of proviſions and ammunition, and 23 pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the victors; about 3000 women and children were taken priſoners; and ſeveral white people, who had been confined in the old tower, were releaſed.

Such have been the effects of this defeat, that every thing now wears the appearance of peace; and not the ſlighteſt apprehenſion was entertained, when the laſt accounts left the iſland, of the public tranquillity being again interrupted.

St Jago de la Vega, Jan. 7. A very ſevere ſhock of an earthquake was felt about half paſt five o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday laſt, in this town and its vicinity. It was of conſiderable duration; and though we have not heard of any miſchief attending it, every houſe in this town, and the adjoining pariſhes, in ſome meaſure, felt its influence.

England.

On Feb. 29. the ground in a meadow, part of the farm or eſtate of Stanley, near Whitehaven, the property of the Earl of Lonſdale, ſuddenly ſunk to the depth of ſome feet, making a circular break on the ſurface. Immediately after, a torrent of water was heard, which appeared to ruſh out from various parts of the broken ſoil; and falling, as it was conjectured, into a receptacle which could not at that time be perceived, occaſioned a moſt tremendous noiſe, while the ſhrinking was evidently increaſing upon the ſurface. In the morning, this extraordinary ſpot was viſited by numbers of people. The aperture then exhibited the appearance of an immenſe funnel: it was yet enlarging, conſequently no admeaſurement could be made: but the computation generally agreed to was from 60 to 70 yards in diameter, and 30 yards in depth to the vortex, the diameter of which appeared to be about 6 or 7 yards.

During this time, large heaps of earth were falling from the ſides, and water guſhing out in an amazing abundance; the water alſo was ſometimes forced up a conſiderable height above the vortex, or gulph, as if from a *jet d'eau*; the whole preſenting to the eye a ſcene of the moſt awful and horrible grandeur, while the ear was filled with ſounds the moſt terrifying and alarming, often reſembling diſtant thunder, as the deluge poured into the ſubterraneous workings of Scalegill colliery, which, it is ſaid, is now rendered uſeleſs. It was a land-ſale colliery of ſmall compaſs, and the coal nearly exhauſted. Providentially the people employed in it had quitted their work a ſhort time before the ſinking happened.

At Kettering, in the county of Northampton, on March 2. a quarter before nine in the evening, an earthquake was felt there and at ſeveral of the neighbouring towns, which continued near thirty ſeconds. It was preceded by a violent

violent crash over head (as described by some); by others as a violent concussion in the air; and by all as an earthquake which extended near forty miles round; but was attended with no perceptibly pernicious effects, other than causing a general alarm.

The shock was sensibly felt throughout the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln. At Biggleswade some old houses were thrown down, but no lives lost. At Nottingham many of the inhabitants ran into the streets, expecting their habitations to fall. The shock was preceded by a violent rumbling noise, like the rolling of a cannon-ball on a floor, and there was an uncommon tremor in the air before and during its continuance.

A correspondent at Bottesford, in Leicestershire, says, "It is not clear to me from the newspapers how far the earthquake extended, or what direction it took: it appears to have been but slightly felt at Newark, Southwell, and Nottingham. It was a smart shock here, accompanied with more than a tremulous motion. The noise to me at first was like something falling above stairs. After a cessation of a second or two, it became louder and louder, and ended with a rolling clap of thunder, or like the whole house tumbling about my ears. In other parts of the town, the china, glasses, and pewter, clattered: a warming-pan hung up was seen to swing from the wall. The earth moved very perceptibly; and some people were so alarmed as to run out of the house. It happened about 20 minutes before 9 o'clock in the evening."

The London medical society, at their meeting, March 8. adjudged the annual medals as follows.

The Silver medal, for the best essay written by a fellow of the society, was adjudged to Mr William Turnbull, surgeon, of Fenchurch-street, for his dissertation on extra-uterine gestation, accompanied with a curious case, and three other ingenious papers.

The other Silver Medal, for the best essay by any corresponding member, or any person not a member of the society, to Dr John Shadwell, of Brentford, Essex, C. M. for his memoir on the application of oil in the hydrophobia.

No satisfactory answer having been received to the question, proposed as the subject of the prize dissertations for the present year, viz. "What are the effects of mineral poisons upon living animals, and more especially upon mankind, when taken internally, or applied externally; and what means are most efficacious in counteracting these effects?" the question lies over; and dissertations in answer to that question, from any persons who may chuse to become candidates for the Fothergilian medal, for 1793, will be received until the 1st of November next.

The Prince of Wales's brood mares, with some colts and fillies, were sold by auction at Tatterſal's, March 12.

Brood Mares.	*Guineas.*
Cowslip, a Highflyer mare, was sold for	292
The dam of Escape, with a foal by Highflyer. - -	250
Nutcracker, a Match'em mare	160
Louisa, a Highflyer mare	155
Imperatrix, sister to Guyler	109
Elden, a Conundrum mare	110
Purity, sister to Punkin	105

The other brood mares sold for various prices, from thirty to ninety guineas.

Ulysses, a stallion, sold for	185
Fitzwilliam, for -	110

The colts and fillies which have engagements were not sold.

The others bringing the highest prices were

An Anvil filly - -	125
A Highflyer filly - -	105
An Anvil filly - -	77
An Ulysses filly - -	125
A Highflyer colt - -	75
Another - -	65
One colt, a chesnut by Saltrum, was sold with an engagement at the Craven meeting of 1794, to Sir Frederick Standish for -	110

The whole produce of this day's sale was about 3,700 l.

General Lake stood in the rostrum with Tatterſal, sometimes recommending the horses by the mention of their pedigree. Half the men of fashion in town were in the subscription room, and some few ventured into the excessive crowd of the yard.

At a meeting of West-India planters, held at the London tavern, March 22. for taking into consideration the plan proposed by the East-India Company of importing sugars,

Mr Vaughan proposed several resolutions, founded upon the original compact between the mother country and the

the Weſt-India colonies, ſtating, that, as they were confined in their imports to England, their claims to ſupply ſugars ought to be confined.

Dr Chiſholm proved, from written authority, that the Weſt-India colonies were fully adequate to the ſupplies of the mother country, aſcribing the preſent ſcarcity entirely to the inſurrection in Domingo; that, on the return of peace, a ſuperabundance would again come to market.

The meeting agreed, that the propoſed abolition of the ſlave-trade would be the deſtruction of the colonies.

In conſequence of an application from the Tea-brokers, a conference took place between them and the directors of the Eaſt India Company in their ſale-room on March 21. Mr Twining ſtated the fears of the trade, that, unleſs ſome immediate ſteps were taken for the reduction of the preſent high price of ſugars, the Company's ſales would be materially injured: people, he ſaid, were leaving off tea as well as ſugar. Hytons, which ſold at the laſt ſale for 6 s. were now bought for 4 s. 8 d. He concluded, by earneſtly entreating the gentlemen behind the bar to repreſent their well-grounded apprehenſions to his Majeſty's miniſters.

It appears from the books at the Exciſe-office, that, in the courſe of laſt year, between ſix and ſeven hundred millions of bricks were made in the vicinity of London.

The people of Shields have conſtructed a boat, which will go out with ſafety to the aſſiſtance of diſtreſſed mariners, when no other conſtructed veſſel could poſſibly live; it has already been the means of ſaving many lives.

A mill has been invented in Yorkſhire, by which cordage is manufactured from ſo ſmall a ſize as whip cord up to the heavieſt cable of a firſt rate ſhip of war (which to make in the common way will require 80 hands), and which by this new machinery, may be completely managed by one man.

The directors of the royal humane ſociety having received no ſatisfactory eſſays or diſſertations for the prize-medals offered by the ſociety to be given in January 1792, it was unanimouſly reſolved at their ſpring general meeting to extend the time allotted for receiving eſſays, &c. to the year 1794. The following are the the queſtions propoſed by the ſociety:

"What is the proximate cauſe of death in the various kinds of ſuffocation?" And

"What are the moſt judicious means to be employed to reſtore animation?"

An honorary gold medal will be preſented to the author of the beſt diſſertation or eſſay, and a ſilver medal will be adjudged to the ſecond in point of merit.

The prize-medals of the humane ſociety have been preſented to the ingenious authors of the following eſſays and diſſertations:

1. "The connexion of life with reſpiration. By Edmund Goodwyn, M. D."

2. "An eſſay on the recovery of the apparently dead. By Charles Kite, ſurgeon."

3. "A diſſertation on ſuſpended reſpiration, from drowning, hanging, or ſuffocation. By Edward Coleman, ſurgeon."

IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 28. At half paſt five in the evening of the 27th, as the Houſe of Commons were in committee, they were panic-ſtruck by a voice from one of the ventilators at the top, communicating the dreadful intelligence, that the roof was in flames, and the dome ready to fall. The Speaker inſtantly reſumed the Chair, and adjourned; and every member eſcaped as he could with the utmoſt precipitation. The gallery, too, was cleared with much more expedition than could have been imagined.

The fire increaſed with inconceivable rapidity; and in a few minutes the dome was completely concealed from view by a volume of flame and ſmoke, of which it is impoſſible to convey in words a tolerable idea. At half paſt ſix, all the combuſtible materials round the roof being conſumed, and the copper with which the roof of that ſuperb edifice was covered, being in part melted, and the reſt reddened to that degree that uſually precedes fuſion, it fell in. The exploſion of flame and ſmoke that followed exhibited a ſcene that has not inaptly been compared to an eruption of Veſuvius. Certain it is, that by a mind unaccuſtomed to the dreadful grandeur of volcanic eruptions, nothing can be conceived more tremendouſly magnificent.

Every neceſſary precaution was uſed by the Speaker to preſerve the books and papers

papers of the Houſe. The fire-bells inſtantly rang on the diſcovery of the fire, and every exertion was immediately made to prevent its ſpreading.—Happily theſe exertions were ſucceſsful in preſerving the Houſe of Lords. The miſchief therefore was confined to the Houſe of Commons, which, with all its pomp of architecture, is reduced to a heap of ruins. A large detachment of horſe, and a regiment of infantry, attended during the night, to preſerve order. By theſe exertions the fire was got under by nine o'clock; and before one next morning was nearly extinguiſhed.

Of this noble edifice Sir E. Pierce was the original architect; but dying before its completion, the building was continued under the ſuperintendance of Mr Burgh, then ſurveyor-general, and father of the preſent accountant-general. It was finiſhed in 1731, and coſt 40,000 l.

The following is the ſcheme of the lottery, which is to begin drawing on Monday, Nov. 19.

1	of	£. 20,000	20,000
2	—	10,000	20,000
6	—	1,000	6,000
20	—	500	10,000
80	—	50	4,000
200	—	25	5,000
250	—	20	5,000
12,800	—	10	128,000
13,359 Prizes.			
	First drawn Ticket		1,000
	Laſt-drawn	"	1,000
26,641 Blanks.			
40,000 Tickets at 5 l.		£.	200,000

Dublin, March 17. The following is the declaration agreed to by the general committee, and approved of by the Roman Catholic Biſhop and Clergy of Dublin, and recommended by them to the Catholics of Ireland.

Whereas certain opinions and principles, inimical to good order and government, have been attributed to the Catholics, the exiſtence of which we utterly deny; and whereas it is at this time peculiarly neceſſary to renounce ſuch imputations, and to give the moſt full and ample ſatisfaction to our Proteſtant brethren, that we hold no principle whatſoever incompatible with our duty as men or as ſubjects, or repugnant to liberty, whether political, civil, or religious:

Now we, the Catholics of Ireland, for the removal of all ſuch imputations, and in deference to the opinion of many reſpectable bodies of men and individuals among our Proteſtant brethren, do hereby, in the face of our country, of all Europe, and before God, make this our deliberate and ſolemn declaration:—

1ſt, We abjure, diſavow, and condemn the opinion, that Princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any eccleſiaſtical authority whatſoever, may therefore be depoſed or murdered by their ſubjects, or any other perſons. We hold ſuch doctrine in deteſtation, as wicked and impious; and we declare we do not believe, that either the Pope, with or without a general council, or any prelate or prieſt, or any eccleſiaſtical power whatſoever, can abſolve the ſubjects of this kingdom, or any of them, from their allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, who is, by authority of Parliament, the lawful King of this realm.

2d, We abjure, condemn, and deteſt, as unchriſtian and impious, the principle, that it is lawful to murder, deſtroy, or any ways injure any perſon whatſoever, for or under the pretence of their being heretics; and we declare ſolemnly before God, that we believe that no act in itſelf unjuſt, immoral, or wicked, can ever be juſtified or excuſed by or under pretence or colour that it was done either for the good of the church, or in obedience to any eccleſiaſtical power whatſoever.

3d, We further declare, that we hold it as an unchriſtian and impious principle, that "no faith is to be kept with heretics." This doctrine we deteſt and reprobate, not only as contrary to our religion, but as deſtructive of morality, of ſociety, and even of common honeſty; and it is our firm belief, that an oath made to any perſon not of the Catholic religion, is equally binding as if it were made to any Catholic whatſoever.

4th, We have been charged with holding as an article of our belief, that the Pope, with or without the authority of a general council, or certain eccleſiaſtical powers, can acquit and abſolve us, before God, from our oath of allegiance, or even from the juſt oaths and contracts entered into between man and man:

Now, we do utterly renounce, abjure, and deny, that we hold or maintain any ſuch belief, as being contrary to the peace and happineſs of ſociety, inconſiſtent

ſiſtent with morality, and, above all, repugnant to the true ſpirit of the Catholic religion.

5th, We do further declare, that we do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign prince, prelate, ſtate, or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil juriſdiction, power, ſuperiority, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, within this realm.

6th, After what we have renounced, it is immaterial, in a political light, what may be our opinion or faith in other points reſpecting the Pope. However, for greater ſatisfaction, we declare, that it is not an article of the Catholic faith, neither are we thereby required to believe or profeſs, "that the Pope is infallible," or that we are bound to obey any order in its own nature immoral, though the Pope, or any eccleſiaſtical power, ſhould iſſue or direct ſuch order; but, on the contrary, we hold, that it would be ſinful in us to pay any reſpect or obedience thereto.

7th, We further declare, that we do not believe that any ſin whatſoever committed by us can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any prieſt, or of any perſon or perſons whatſoever; but that ſincere ſorrow for paſt ſins, a firm and ſincere reſolution, as far as may be in our power, to reſtore our neighbour's property or character, if we have treſpaſſed on, or unjuſtly injured either, a firm and ſincere reſolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, are previous and indiſpenſable requiſites to eſtabliſh a well-founded expectation of forgiveneſs; and that any perſon who receives abſolution without theſe previous requiſites, ſo far from obtaining thereby any remiſſion of his ſins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a ſacrament.

8th, We do hereby ſolemnly diſclaim, and for ever renounce, all intereſt in, and title to, all forfeited lands, reſulting from any rights, or ſuppoſed rights, of our anceſtors, or any claim, title, or intereſt therein; nor do we admit any title as a foundation of right, which is not eſtabliſhed and acknowledged by the laws of the realm, as they now ſtand. We deſire, further, that whenever the patriotiſm, liberality, and juſtice of our countrymen ſhall reſtore to us a participation in the elective franchiſe, no Catholic ſhall be permitted to vote at any election for Members to ſerve in Parliament, unleſs he ſhall previouſly take an oath to defend, to the utmoſt of his power, the arrangement of property in this country, as eſtabliſhed by the different acts of attainder and ſettlement.

9th, It has been objected to us, that we wiſh to ſubvert the preſent Church Eſtabliſhment, for the purpoſe of ſubſtituting a Catholic Eſtabliſhment in its ſtead: Now, we do hereby diſclaim, diſavow, and ſolemnly abjure any ſuch intention; and further, if we ſhall be admitted into any ſhare of the Conſtitution, by our being reſtored to the right of elective franchiſe, we are ready, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to declare, that we will not exerciſe that privilege to diſturb and weaken the eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant religion, or Proteſtant government in this country.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the general Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, EDWARD BYRNE, Chairman.
RICHARD M'CORMICK, Sec."

The declaration is alſo ſubſcribed by Dr Troy, the Catholic Archbiſhop, and by the other Catholic clergy of Dublin.—Next Friday the houſekeepers are to meet to affix their names.

SCOTLAND.

Lanark, March 12. At a meeting of the landholders of Lanarkſhire held here this day, in order to take into conſideration the advantages ariſing to the country from two new roads from Glaſgow to Edinburgh, the one by the ſouth, the other by the north ſide of the Shotts hill, (both of which had the ſupport of a meeting of the Shotts and Airdre truſtees held at Glaſgow Jan. 16. the numbers on a diviſion having then been 56 to 25.), William Fullerton, Eſq; of Carſtairs, convener of the county, in the chair; the meeting were informed, that a compromiſe had taken place on liberal terms, by which the preſent road by Whitburn and Holytown would be greatly improved by reducing the pulls, and both the new roads bills would be immediately carried through parliament; ſo that this county, particularly that part of it ſituated between Glaſgow and the county town, will be carried to the height of improvement by the aſtoniſhing number of new roads now opening, great part of which, it is expected, will be finiſhed in the courſe of this ſeaſon.

Col. Dalrymple informed the meeting, that at the next meeting of the county he would be enabled to lay before them the weſtern

weſtern half of the ſurvey of the intended canal by the ſouth ſide of the Shotts hill, a navigation from which this part of Scotland will derive many important advantages.

St Andrew's, March 12. There was diſcovered, the beginning of February laſt, in a garden on the eaſt ſide of the Caſtle Wynd, St Andrew's, about three feet below the ſurface, an earthen pot, containing a number of Engliſh, Scotch, and French, coins.

Eight of them are gold pieces, in excellent preſervation, moſt of them about the ſize of half a crown, but thin and light. There are above 200 of ſilver, moſtly about the ſize of a ſhilling, many of them covered with ruſt, and much defaced.

The ſilver ones have on one ſide a St George's croſs, in the angles of which is written, on an inner circle, upon ſome, *Villa Caliſie*; upon others, *Civitas London*; on others, *Civitas Eboraci*; and on others, *Villa Edinburgi*. In the outer circle of the three firſt kinds are the words, *Poſui Deum Adjutorem meum*; on the outer circle of the Scots kind, *Dominus Protector meus et Liberator meus*; on the reverſe of the firſt kinds is a human head with a crown, round which is generally the inſcription *Henric. Dei Grat. Rex Anglorum et Francorum.*

The reverſe of the Scotch coins exhibits alſo a crowned head, circumſcribed with the words, in ſome, *Robertus*, in others, *Jacobus Dei Grat. Rex Scotorum.*"

At a general meeting of the ſociety for propagating Chriſtian knowledge, held lately at Edinburgh, the committee of directors reported, That they had received the dividends for one year upon the donation of 10,000l. from their unknown generous benefactor; but had not yet got poſſeſſion of the 20,000l. left them by the late Lord Vanvryhouven; at the ſame time, that they had no doubts of being, ere long, put in poſſeſſion either of that ſum, or of 4 per cent. intereſt upon it.

That they had, within theſe few days, received intimation of 3000l. being left to the ſociety by the will of an eminently pious and worthy lady lately deceaſed; of which 2000l. would, in terms of the will, come into their poſſeſſion at Whitſunday firſt, the remaining thouſand at a future period, upon the expiry of certain annuities.

That, determined equally to avoid the two extremes of hoarding up, and of encroaching upon their ſtock, they had calculated, with all the exactneſs in their power, the ſum which they could afford to add to their former eſtabliſhment, amounting to about 830l.; and had agreed, in conformity to the plan ſtated to the public in the appendix to the laſt anniverſary ſermon, to employ that ſum in promoting the following important and beneficial objects:

1. In augmenting the ſalaries of the teachers already upon their eſtabliſhment, to the amount of 215l. *.

2. The finiſhing of the Gaelic tranſlation of the Old Teſtament Scriptures, by the publication of the only remaining volume, now in the preſs; the printing a new impreſſion of the New Teſtament (the firſt edition being exhauſted) of 20,000 copies; and when the firſt impreſſion of the Old Teſtament ſhall be diſperſed in the manner formerly ſtated to the public, to print a new one in a more commodious form, and which ſhall correſpond to the new intended edition of the New Teſtament: the expence of which, it is ſuppoſed, will amount to about 800l.

3. The erection of a variety of new ſchools in different parts of the Highlands and Iſlands, for literature, the Engliſh language, and the principles of religion. Theſe erections are to be made in ſituations where they have been earneſtly petitioned for; and the accommodations for the teachers, required by the rules of the ſociety, engaged for by the proprietors. The annual expence of theſe ſchools to commence from the 1ſt May next, amounts to 260l. The number of poor ſcholars, who, it is ſuppoſed, will receive education in conſequence, and who are at preſent deprived of all poſſibility of it, will upon a moderate computation, be from 1000 to 1200.

4. The encouragement of manufactures, and particularly female induſtry, in the Highlands and Iſlands.—This the directors have attempted to accompliſh, as far as is at preſent in their power, and the ſtate of their funds will permit, by

* The augmentations were made according to the merits and neceſſities of individuals, ſo far as they were known to the directors. Thoſe of Argyleſhire, and ſome other diſtricts, are reſerved for conſideration after the propoſed viſitation of their ſchools by the ſecretary during the courſe of the enſuing ſummer.

adding to the number of the ſchools upon their ſecond patent, (the objects of which are induſtry and manufactures), at an annual expence of 141 l.

5. The eſtabliſhment of miſſionary miniſters in different parts of the Highlands and Iſlands, upon the conditions ſpecified in the paper above referred to. Many applications having been made to the directors upon this ſubject, they have ſelected thoſe which appeared to them moſt neceſſary. One is finally eſtabliſhed; and ſeveral more are to be allowed, as ſoon as the tranſactions with reſpect to the condition now in dependence ſhall be ſettled. The amount for the enſuing year of this part of the plan will be 120 l.

6. The training up of young men for the miniſtry in the Highlands and Iſlands.--For this purpoſe, they have agreed to eſtabliſh ſix penſions or burſaries of 15 l. each, to ſtudents in divinity. The conditions are, that the young men muſt be maſters of the Gaelic language—ſhall have finiſhed their courſe of philoſophy at one of the univerſities—bring with them atteſtations of this fact, and of their moral character—undergo an examination as to their proficiency by the eccleſiaſtical members of the committee of directors—and attend under their inſpection to the ſtudy of divinity, and the branches of ſcience immediately connected therewith, for four ſeſſions, and the duration of the burſary. —Hence a permanent annual expence of 90 l.

The general meeting warmly approved, and by their ſanction confirmed theſe different articles; and we are perſuaded the public will be pleaſed to learn, that the various objects marked out for the employment of the ſociety's additional funds, ſo far as they have been actually received, have been attended to. That the directors of the ſociety, in the true ſpirit with which that inſtitution has all along been conducted, are determined to lay out as faſt as they receive, talents committed to them in truſt for the benefit of their country. The late acceſſion to their funds has undoubtedly been great; yet from the above ſpecimens of what they have actually done, and from the number of applications, with which their funds did not enable them to comply, the public may reſt aſſured, that objects of great importance to the country are by no means wanting, far more than ſufficient to exhauſt their revenue.

The Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh has, by deſire of the Magiſtrates and Council, ſignified to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and preſent repreſentative of the city in parliament, their entire approbation of an intended application to the legiſlature, in favour of the clergy and lay members of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland, and their earneſt wiſh and deſire, that he would give ſuch application every poſſible ſupport and countenance in the Houſe of Commons.

March 16. Nine ſuperiorities in Argyle-ſhire, the firſt yielding *five ſhillings* annually, the others *twenty-pence*, *ten-pence*, and *eight-pence* each, were ſold by public auction, at Edinburgh, at the amaſing price of L. 4890 Sterling.

	L.		L.		L.		L.
Lot 1	655	Lot 4	460	Lot 7	570
Lot 2	570	Lot 5	480	Lot 8	605
Lot 3	460	Lot 6	500	Lot 9	600

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1792. At Darmſtadt, (in preſence of their Serene Highneſſes the Landgrave and Langravine), the Hon. W. M. R. Spencer, to the Counteſs of Spreti, fourth daughter of Count Jeniſon Walworth.

31. At Madeira, Mr William Scott, merchant there, to Miſs Jane Fleming, niece of James Fleming, Eſq; merchant.

Feb. 24. At Edinburgh, William Robertſon, Eſq; of Ladykirk, to Miſs Sarah Hunter, ſecond daughter of Robert Hunter, Eſq; of Thurſton.

27. Mr John Baillie, writer, to Miſs Eliſabeth Miller, of Aberdeen.

28. Charles Macaliſter, Eſq; younger of Loup, to Miſs Jeſſie Somerville, of Lennox.

28. At Laurieſton, near Edinburgh, Mr Bertram of Rochdale, to Miſs Kier, eldeſt daughter of Mr Adam Kier.

Mar. 2. At London, by ſpecial licence, James Craufurd, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Alexander Craufurd, Bt, to Miſs Gage, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Gage.

4. At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, London, by ſpecial licence, John-James Marquis of Abercorn, to Lady Cecil Hamilton, daughter of his late uncle the Rev. George Hamilton, canon of Windſor, &c.—To this young lady the King granted the honour and precedence of an Earl's daughter.

4. Mr John Adam, of Weſtermains, to Miſs Chriſtian Wallace, of Barrhill.

5. At Cleghorn, William Elliot, Eſq; younger of Borthwickbrae, to Miſs Lockhart, daughter of Allan Lockhart, Eſq; of Cleghorn.

6. The Hereditary Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, to the Princeſs Chriſtina-Amelia, of Heſſe-Homberg.

19. At

10. At Sion Hill, the ſeat of the Duke of Marlborough, by ſpecial licence, Viſcount Clifden, to Lady Caroline Spencer, eldeſt daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

10. At London, Lord Viſcount Perceval, only ſon of the Earl of Egmont, to Miſs Wynn, daughter of Col. Wynn, late member for Carnarvon.

10. At Gretna-Green, George Hotham, Eſq; of the guards, to Miſs Gee, youngeſt daughter and co-heireſs of the late Roger Gee, Eſq; of Biſhop Burton, in the Eaſt Riding.—The lady's fortune is upwards of 30,000 l.

11. At Portpatrick, Lord Maſſey, to Miſs Margaret Barton, youngeſt daughter of William Barton, Eſq; of Grove, in the county of Tipperary.

15. At Ripon, Douglas Hamilton Craik, Eſq; of Arbigland, to Miſs Beckwith, only daughter of Richard Beckwith, Eſq; of Ripon.

19. At London, Joſiah Cattin, Eſq; of 10th light dragoons, to Miſs Chambers, daughter of Sir William Chambers.

19. Mr Cochran of Kerkfield, to Miſs Janet Clerk of Kirkcudbright.

27. At Edinburgh, P. Murray Threipland, Eſq; to Miſs Jeſſie Kerr, daughter of the late William Kerr of Chatto, Eſq;

29. At Bellfield, William Bethune, Eſq; of Blebo, to Miſs Iſabella Morriſon, daughter of James Morriſon, Eſq; of Naughton.

31. At Edinburgh, Ebenezer Marſhall, Eſq; of Hillcairney, to Miſs Jean Colquhoun, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs, Bt.

Births.

Mar. 2. At Fotheringham, Mrs Fotheringham of Powrie, of a ſon.

3. At London, the lady of the Hon. William Elphinſtone, of a daughter.

10. Mrs Forbes of Backford, of a ſon.

14. At London, Lady George-Henry Cavendiſh, of a daughter.

14. In Mill-lane, Deptford, the wife of a labouring man, named Dowler, of three children, all of whom, with the mother, are likely to do well. What is remarkable, ſhe has brought ſix children in three labours before, five of whom are alive and hearty.

15. At Kinblethmont, the lady of James Lindſay Carnegie, Eſq; of a ſon.

15. Mrs Burnet of Elrick, of a ſon.

Deaths.

Dec. 25. 1791. On his paſſage to Antigua, Capt. James Aliſon, ſon of the late Mr Andrew Aliſon, merchant in Edinburgh.

24. At St Ann's Bay, Jamaica, William Aſſleck, Eſq; the elder, commander of his Majeſty's frigate Blonde, on that ſtation.

Jan. 1792. In Ligueana, Jamaica, Hinton Eaſt, Eſq; his Majeſty's receiver-general and public treaſurer of that iſland, and judge advocate general of the militia.

Feb. 8. At Perth, George Fechney, Eſq; late provoſt of that burgh.

10. At Berlin, M. Frank, a celebrated painter.

19. At Auchinleck, Ayrſhire, aged 123, Matthew Tait, tinker and horner. He was born in the pariſh of Beith, and ſerved as a ſoldier at the ſiege of Gibraltar in the year 1704.

20. Major John Macdonald of Muy, aged 73.

22. At Cupar in Fife, Mrs Suſan Hay, widow of the late Capt. Hay of the royals, and daughter of Sir Alexander Maxwell, late of Monreith, Bt.

23. At Durham, Capt. Agnew, of the Fury ſloop of war.

25. At Harlaxton, near Grantham, Mrs Taylor, a widow lady. A fortnight before her death ſhe never was in better health; but in a deſponding way took the fatal reſolution never to eat or drink more; which neither force nor entreaty could prevail upon her to break. During the whole time there never appeared any further mental derangement than depreſſion of ſpirits; and ſhe continued particularly attentive to the family. She lived fourteen days without any nouriſhment whatever.

27. At Kincraig, Mrs Margaret Seton, relict of William Gourlay, Eſq; of Kincraig.

28. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Thomas Scott, late miniſter of the Relief congregation at Auchtermuchty.

29. At Kirkwall, in Orkney, Patrick Haggart, Eſq; chamberlain to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerſe, Bt, over the earldom of Orkney, and depute vice-admiral of thoſe iſlands.

Lately, near Rickmanſworth, Hertfordſhire, Mrs Dundas.—While Mr Dundas was driving his wife and ſiſter in a phaeton, for an airing, the carriage by ſome means got entangled with a waggon on the road, and in conſequence overſet. Mrs Dundas fell under the wheel of the waggon, and was cruſhed to death; Mr Dundas had both his legs broken; and the other lady was thrown into a ditch, but luckily eſcaped with only a few ſlight contuſions. The unfortunate lady has left three children.

At North Sunderland, in her 104th year, Eliſabeth Haſtings.

Vienna, Mar. 1. His Imperial Majeſty the Emperor Leopold died this afternoon about four o'clock, of an inflammatory fever, which falling on his bowels, reſiſted all the power of medicine, and proved fatal on the third day of his illneſs. *Lond. Gaz.* The following account is given by authority in the Auſtrian Gazette: "The Emperor was attacked on the 28th of February with a rheumatic fever; his breaſt being very much overloaded, and

ond which was the ſeat of the diſeaſe, he was blooded; this gave him a little relief, but the next day the ſymptoms became more violent, and the oppreſſion on the breaſt greater; he was blooded three times—in the night of the 29th of February his torture was excruciating, and his ſtrength was exhauſted. On the 1ſt of March he was attacked by violent vomitings, ſo that nothing would ſtay on his ſtomach, and at half after three, in the act of vomiting, he died, in the preſence of her Imperial Majeſty."

1. At Forres, Alexander Forſyth, Eſq; late provoſt of that burgh.

2. At Bedlington, Thomas Purvis, Eſq; of Bedlington.

2. At Edinburgh, John Wood, Eſq;

2. At the marine barracks, Stonehouſe, Plymouth, Lieut. James Maxwell, for the laſt nine years ſenior firſt lieutenant of his Majeſty's marine forces. He had twice circumnavigated the globe with Capt. Cook, and aſſiſted in forming the ſettlement eſtabliſhed at Botany Bay, New South Wales.

3. At London, Robert Adam, Eſq; architect, Fellow of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties of London and Edinburgh. The many elegant buildings, public and private, erected in various parts of the kingdom by Mr Adam, will remain laſting monuments of his taſte and genius. He was born in 1728, at Kirkaldy, in the county of Fife, the ſame place that gave birth to Dr Adam Smith, author of "The wealth of nations." He was the ſecond ſon of William Adam, Eſq; of Maryburgh, an architect of diſtinguiſhed merit. He received his education at the univerſity of Edinburgh. Mr Adam, after his return from Italy, was appointed architect to his Majeſty, in the year 1762; which office, being incompatible with a ſeat in parliament, he reſigned in 1768, on his being elected to repreſent the county of Kinroſs. On the 10th inſtant, his remains were interred in the ſouth aile of Weſtminſter Abbey.

3. At Inverneſs, Miſs Charlotte Johnſtone Home, the only daughter of Captain Roddam Home, of Longformacus.

4. David Douglas, Eſq; one of the ſurveyors-general of the cuſtoms at the port of Dumfries.

4. At Fotheringham, Mrs Kerr, relict of the deceaſed James Kerr, Eſq; of Jamaica.

4. Mrs Elizabeth Neilſon, widow of the Rev. Mr Goldie of Temple.

4. At Dunſe, in the 77th year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr John White, miniſter of the Aſſociate congregation there.

5. Patrick Graham, Eſq; of Limekilns.

6. At Ribſtan, in the Weſt Riding, in her 81ſt year, Lady Goodriche, relict of Sir John Goodriche, Bt.

6. Mrs Andrews, wife of Mr John Gibſon, merchant in Glaſgow.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gordon of Ellon.

7. Miſs Margaret Robertſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr George Robertſon, writer in Edinburgh.

7. Mrs Jean Rhind, wife to Mr James M'Cook, Advocate in Aberdeen.

8. The Rev. Mr William Campbell, miniſter of the Relief congregation at Dyſart.

8. Aged 92, Thomas Reid of Bonſhaw, pariſh of Stewarton.

9. At Younghall, in Ireland, Mrs Agnes Lauder, widow of the late Henry Rutherford, Eſq; of Hunthill.

10. At London, John Stuart, Earl of Bute, Viſcount and Baron Mountſtuart, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Baronet, Hereditary Keeper of the Caſtle of Rothſay, Ranger of Richmond Park, Chancellor of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, &c. He ſucceeded his father in 1722. While his preſent Majeſty was Prince of Wales, the Earl was Groom of the Stole, and held the ſame place after his Majeſty's acceſſion to the Crown, till in March 1761 he was made one of the Principal Secretaries of State. In 1763, he was appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, which office he reſigned on making the peace. He married Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montague, ſecond ſon of Edward Earl of Sandwich. Her mother was Lady Mary Pierpoint, daughter of Evelyn Duke of Kingſton. By this Lady an immenſe fortune came to the family of Bute, to whom, and to her children, her father bequeathed his fortune, amounting to upwards of 20,000 l. per ann. in land and coals, and 860,000 l. in money; burdened with an annuity of only 1500 l. to his ſon. Soon after, his Majeſty was pleaſed to grant her the dignity of a Baroneſs of Great Britain, by the title of Baroneſs Mountſtuart of Wortley, in the county of York, and the dignity of Baron Mountſtuart, to her lawful iſſue-male by John Earl of Bute, &c. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Viſcount Mountſtuart, who was created a Britiſh Peer, by the title of Baron Cardiff.

10. At Edinburgh, Mrs Neilſon ſenior, of Corſock.

10. Aged 76, the Rev. Mr Robert Finlay, miniſter of Dollar.

10. Mrs Aliſon Knox, wife of Mr Archibald Cuthel, writer in Glaſgow.

11. Mrs Marion Campbell, relict of the Rev. Mr A. Lambie, miniſter of Kilmartine.

11. At Ormiſton, Mr Andrew Wight.

12. At Banff, Miſs Mary Gordon, daughter of the late John Gordon, Eſq; of Birkenbuſh.

12. At Banff, Mr Alexander Innes, ſurgeon.

12. At

12. At London, the Rt Hon. Lewis Monſon Watſon, Lord Sondes.

13. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Lord Rockville, one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and brother to the Earl of Aberdeen. His death was occaſioned by a fall on the ſtreet. His Lordſhip was ſon of the late Earl of Aberdeen, by his third wife, Lady Ann Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon. Being bred to the bar, he entered into the Faculty of Advocates in 1759. Soon after, he was appointed Stewart-depute of Kirkcudbright, which he held till promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, in 1784. His Lordſhip married the Counteſs of Dumfries and Stair, who ſurvives him, and by whom he has left a numerous family.

14. Lieut. Charles Hamilton, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, tranſlator of the Hedaya, or commentary on the Muſſulman laws.

14. Mr Alexander Macdougal, auditor's clerk in exchequer.

15. At Aberdeen, in his 70th year, the Rev. Mr Alexander Cruden, late rector of the pariſh of South Farnham, in the county of Eſſex, in Virginia.

15. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Murray ſhoemaker, late one of the magiſtrates of Canongate.

16. At Dundee, Mr Andrew Crichton, writer.

18. At Tunbridge Wells, the Rt Hon. Lucy Viſcounteſs Torrington, ſiſter to the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

18. At Edinburgh, William Davidſon, Eſq; younger of Halltree.

20. At Edinburgh, Mr George Lothian, merchant.

20. At London, Lt-Col. William Hunter of Brownhill.

22. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eliſabeth Gordon, widow of the Rev. Mr John Gellie, late miniſter of the pariſh of Nigg.

22. At Truro, in Cornwall, Mr John Leſlie, nephew to Alexander Maconochie, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for Scotland.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr John Goodwillie, writer.

24. At London, Burnet Abercromby, Eſq; brother to Gen. Abercromby, governor and commander-in-chief at Bombay.

24. At Kirkcudbright, aged 79, James Laurie, Eſq; of Barnſoul.

26. Mr Charles Hutcheſon, bookſeller, Glaſgow.

26. Mr Walter Orrock.

27. Miſs Drummond, the eldeſt daughter of Robert Drummond, Eſq; of King's ſtreet, St James's ſquare, London.

30. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Mayne, relict of John Graham, Eſq;

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Paterſon, wife of Mr Alexander Roſs, depute clerk of ſeſſion.

Lately, at London, in his 81ſt year, Joſiah Eyles, Eſq; formerly governor of Fort St David, in the Eaſt Indies.

In Ireland, the Hon. Mrs Maxwell, wife of the Lord Biſhop of Meath, and only ſiſter of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Whitehall, Mar. 3. to recommend to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Norwich, the Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, Doctor in Divinity, dean of the cathedral church of Peterborough, to be by them elected Biſhop of Norwich, that ſee being void by the death of the Rt Rev. Dr George Horne, late Biſhop thereof.

10. to appoint Thomas Laurence, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's principal Painter in Ordinary, in room of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, deceaſed.

12. to grant unto Philip d'Auvergne, Eſq; captain in the royal navy, his royal licence and permiſſion to accept and enjoy, for himſelf and the heirs-male of his body, the nomination and ſucceſſion to the ſovereignty of the duchy of Bouillon, in caſe of the death of the Hereditary Prince, only ſon of his Serene Highneſs the reigning Duke, without iſſue male; to take from henceforth the title of Prince ſucceſſor to the ſaid ſovereignty, and to unite the arms of the duchy with his own, purſuant to a declaration of his ſaid Serene Highneſs the reigning Duke, dated June 25. 1791, whereby he tranſmits, at the deſire, and with the expreſs and formal conſent of the nation, the ſovereignty of his ſaid duchy of Bouillon, in caſe of the death of the prince his ſon without iſſue male, to the ſaid Captain Philip d'Auvergne (whom he therein ſtyles ſon Alteſſe Monſeigneur Philip d'Auvergne, ſon fils adopte) and the heirs-male of his body: And his Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to order the ſaid declaration and other relative documents to be regiſtered, together with his royal licence and permiſſion, in his college of arms.

Dublin Caſtle, Mar. 12. Letters-patent have been paſſed under the great ſeal of this kingdom, containing his Majeſty's grant unto Ld Charles Fitz-Gerald, of the office or offices of Muſter-Maſter-General, and Clerk of the Cheques of his Majeſty's armies and garriſons within this kingdom, in the room of the Rt. Hon. Denis Daly, deceaſed.

War-office, March 2.

Invalids. Maj. William Anſtruther, from the invalids at Jerſey, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Guernſey, vice James Niſbet, deceaſed.

Maj. John Weſt, from the invalids in North Britain, to be Captain of an independent

dent company of invalids at Jerſey, vice William Anſtruther, removed to Guernſey.

Capt. Sylveſter Muirſon, from the half-pay of the independent companies, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids in North Britain, vice John Weſt, removed to Jerſey.

Garriſons. Lieut. Thomas Browne, of the invalids, to be Town-Major of Carliſle, vice John Clarke, deceaſed.

War-office, Mar. 27.

Royal regiment of horſe-guards: Corn. William Miller to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Edmund Rolle, who retires.

From other Papers.

Feb. 23. Mr Duncan Macfarlane, preacher of the goſpel, was ordained miniſter of the pariſh of Drymen, in the preſbytery of Dumbarton, vacant by the death of his father.

March 8. Sir William Forbes, Bt, of Pitſligo, was unanimouſly elected Lord Rector of the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen.

8. The Rev. Mr Alexander Humphrey was ſettled miniſter of Fordyce, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr Lawtie.

The Magiſtrates of Edinburgh have appointed Mr James Carſtae merchant, Treaſurer to the Trinity hoſpital in that city, in room of Commiſſioner Grieve, who has reſigned.

20. The King's college and Univerſity of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Charles Burney, Eſq; Fairlawn-houſe, Hammerſmith, an alumnus of the univerſity, and author of ſeveral performances on Greek literature.

27. The royal college of phyſicians of Edinburgh elected Sir George Baker, Bt, one of the Honorary Fellows, in the room of John Earl of Bute, lately deceaſed.——Dr Joſeph Fox of London, Dr James Macdonell of Belfaſt, and Dr James Hamilton jun. of Edinburgh, were lately elected Ordinary Fellows of the college.

The univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Mr Thomas Robertſon at Dalmeny.

BANKRUPTS.

March 1. William Inglis, vintner in Inverury.

7. William Humble, ſaddler in Edinburgh.

9. Alexander Cameron, merchant in Glaſgow.

10. John Urie, cattle-dealer, at old Paper Mill of Cathcart.

15. Helen Hardie, inkle manufacturer in Glaſgow.

15. Peter Wilkie, vintner and innkeeper in Aberdeen.

15. Thomas Taylor, merchant in Dalkeith.

19. Daniel Mackellar, merchant in Greenock, as an individual, and alſo as a partner in a concern with John Ferguſon jun. merchant there.

21. Gray and Urie, bleachers at Millbrae, and Alexander Gray, a partner of ſaid company, as an individual.

23. Robert Wood, merchant in Catrine.

24. Robert Riddell, ſmith and farrier in Canongate.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, April 13.

Wheat, 20s. Barley, 20s. 6d. Oats, 13s. Peaſe, 16s. 6d. Beans, 11s. Tares, 14s.

Edinburgh, Mar. 27. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 10d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for March.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	24	37	61
Weſt-kirk, -	16	33	49
Canongate, -	18	22	40
Calton, - -	21	32	53
Total,	79	124	203

AGE.			DISEASES, &c.	No
Under	2	63	Aged — —	18
Between	2 & 5	26	Aſthma — — —	8
	5 & 10	15	Bowelhive — —	17
	10 & 20	8	Childbed — —	3
	20 & 30	6	Chincough — —	8
	30 & 40	7	Conſumption —	66
	40 & 50	15	Convulſions — —	1
	50 & 60	22	Croop — — —	4
	60 & 70	17	Fever — —	27
	70 & 80	16	Inflammation in throat	2
	80 & 90	7	Jaundice — —	1
	90 & 100	1	Palſy — — —	1
		—	Smallpox — —	22
		203	Stillborn — —	8
		=	Suddenly — —	4
Decreaſed 37			Teething — —	11
			Water in head —	2

PRICES OF STOCKS, March 15.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 218¼ a ¼.
3 per cent. conſ. 96⅞ a ⅜ a ⅞.
4 per cent. ſhut, 105 a ½.
5 per cent. 119¼ a ⅜
Long Ann. ſhut, 28 3-16ths.
South Sea Stock, 105¾.
India Stock, ſhut, 216 a ¼ a 215¼ a 216 a 215½
India Bonds, 115s. a 113s. a 114s. pr.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 3s.

March 31.

Bank Stock, ſhut, 217½ a ¾ op.
3 per cent. conſ. 96⅞ a ¼ a ½.
5 per cent. 119¾ a ½.
South Sea Stock, 105 ¼.
India Stock, 214¾ a ½ a 215.
India Bonds, 111s. a 110s. pr.
New Navy Bills, par.
Engliſh Tickets, 6s. pr.
Iriſh Tickets, 7l. 4s.

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An ACCOUNT of ſome of the ANTIQUITIES of BABYLON found in the Neighbourhood of BAGDAD: Alſo of what is deemed to have been the TOWER of BABEL, and of the YEZIDIS.

[By M. De Beauchamp, Vicar-General of Babylon, and Correſpondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.]

OF all the traces remaining of ancient Babylon, there are but two reſpecting the ſituation of which any thing can now be determined. Theſe are what is called *Tak Keſre*, near the Tigris, ſix leagues S. E. of Bagdad, and twelve leagues from Babylon; and the ruins in the environs of Hella on the Euphrates, which the Arabs call *Mokloibet*, and which are the ruins of Babylon. The name of the former ſeems to be derived from Coſroes called by the natives Koſrow; but, as I ſhall obſerve further on, the edifice appears to have been anterior to his time, and a tradition of the Arabs naturally accounts for it. They pretend, that all temples of idols fell on the coming of their prophet; and it is ſtill related at Bagdad, that an old man ſeeing the *Tak* ſhake, announced that a great prophet was born, who ſhould convert all people to the worſhip of the true God. It is eaſy to imagine, therefore, that the firſt

Arabian Muſſulmen, who attributed to their new religion an infinite number of prodigies, would have ſaid, *El tak kefere*, "The portico is broken;" a ſpeech extremely applicable to this famous portico, which has been cracked for ages.

The *Tak Kefre* is a building 270 feet [of Paris] long, and 86 high: the portico, which occupies the middle, is 148 feet long, and 76 wide, within; its two façades are each 97 feet. It is conſtructed of burnt bricks, ten inches ſquare by two and a half thick, cemented with plaſter taken from the ſpot, the earth of which, like that round Bagdad, and in a great part of the deſert, contains much gypſum. The walls which ſupport the vault of the roof are 23 feet thick; thoſe of the façade are 18. The arch is not a ſemicircle, but conſiſts of two arcs of equal radius, of which the centres are placed at a certain diſtance from each other. Thoſe at preſent made at Bagdad are very differently conſtructed, their curvature being conſiderable at their commencement, whilſt at the key they terminate in a right line from each ſide. The vault is pretty well preſerved: there is no crack at the key, but it is fallen-in in two places. The firſt is near the centre of the façade, where it is half a foot narrower than in other places. The two walls which ſupport it have been ſeparated, either by an earthquake, or a ſinking of the foundation. Throughout the vault are a number of holes ſymmetrically arranged, and piercing it in the direction of its radii, and which have, as I believe, tubes of earth. The Arabs ſay, that a great number of lamps were lighted in this edifice, which they ſuppoſe to have been a temple, and that theſe holes were vents for the ſmoke. This idea, however, is deſtroyed by the reflection, that a vault ſo large, and entirely open in front, could not require ſuch help for that purpoſe. Indeed I was puzzled to gueſs what could have been their uſe, unleſs for erecting the ſcaffolding; and in this opinion I was confirmed, on finding ſimilar holes at the weſt end of the building, in the ruins of an arch which formed a cornice. The architecture is rude, as appears by the façade, which is adorned with ſham doors and windows. It is generally ſuppoſed at Bagdad, that theſe were niches for ſtatues: but they are too ſhallow, in proportion to their height, for that purpoſe, being not more than a foot deep, and are not rounded. The pillars of the lower ſtory, which are in pairs, are plain, as are thoſe that join the other ſtories, and project from the wall to the thickneſs of their ſemi-diameter. It is to be obſerved, that thoſe of the higher range do not reſt on thoſe of the former, and are diſtributed unequally; which ſhews, that little taſte is diſplayed in this vaſt pile of building. The portico has three gates; one at the end, eight feet wide, 14 deep, and 18 high; and two others, eight feet wide, and 23 deep each. I imagined, that the latter had led to two other apartments, according to the ancient uſage of the Eaſt, which is ſtill retained: and this I was induced to believe, from obſerving the ruins of an arch at the poſterior part of the building: on an attentive examination, however, I remarked, that the curvature of this arch, to judge by what remained, was not conſiderable enough to make a room of a breadth proportionate to the length of the building; and that there was no trace of ſuch an arch above the ſide gates, the walls of which were very well preſerved: I concluded, therefore, that it was only a very large cornice by way of ornament. This part of the building is much leſs injured than the eaſtern front. It is plain from the cornice to a certain height, where, on each ſide of the porticoes, are ten falſe windows, ſeparated by a projecting wall 10 or 12 feet high, by ſix feet thick, a part of which only remains. I convinced myſelf that this wall never reached the ground, as its lower part is perfectly ſmooth, and not a brick of it is wanting. At the height of the ten falſe windows the wall narrows, forming a cordon like a kind of irregular ſtair, deſcending to the ſalient wall juſt mentioned, and aſcending to the extremity of the building. The external part of the vault has ſuffered moſt injury from the hand of time. The wall which ſupported it appears, though diſfigured, to have decreaſed in thickneſs every ten or twelve feet, in the form of ſteps.

Examining the poſition of the building with a good compaſs, I found it due eaſt and weſt, the grand front facing the eaſt. What leads me to attribute it to a period far anterior to Koſroes, who reigned A. D. 600, is the rudeneſs of its architecture. That which prevailed in his days we may preſume to have been not very different from that of the time of the Caliphs of Bagdad. Now the remains

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we have of the latter are in a very different ſtyle. In the neighbourhood of *Tak-Keſre* there is a moſque, called *Soliman Pak*, in which, according to the Arabs, the Barber of Mohammed was buried. This has been rebuilt, though badly; but there ſtill exiſts in it a gateway acknowledged to have been built by the Caliphs, in which we find a certain elegance that is alſo to be ſeen in many ancient edifices at Bagdad. I am of opinion, therefore, that the *Tak-Keſre* was built by ſome King of Babylon. On what grounds Deliſle attributes it to Nebuchadnezzar, called by the Arabs *Bakt-Naſſer*, "fortunate and victorious," I know not.

I was at firſt ſurpriſed to find this enormous building ſituated a quarter of a league from the Tigris, and was inclined to believe, that its walls had formerly been waſhed by that river. But I was undeceived by a Sheik of the Arabs, who informed me, that the foundations of the walls of a very large city, which extend on both ſides of the river, were ſtill to be ſeen. Theſe the Arabs call *Medaïne*, or the Two Cities; that is to ſay, Seleucia and Cteſiphon, which are placed here by Deliſle. I have been told by the Chaldee Patriarch of Babylon, that it is recorded in the archives of his church, that his predeceſſors reſided there. It is beyond a doubt, however, that *Tak-Keſre* is far more ancient than theſe two cities founded by the Greeks.

I ought not to omit, that near *Tak-Keſre* are found urns of clay, filled with a friable calcareous ſubſtance, which is evidently burnt bones. Eight years ago the Arabs found there a ſtatue of an infant in white marble, admirably executed. I ſaw the legs, attached to a kind of pedeſtal. They were preſented by the Pacha of Bagdad to the Engliſh Agent, who ſent them to Conſtantinople to Sir —— Emſly. The head is in the poſſeſſion of M. Rouſſeau, the French Conſul. This I preſume to have been the work of a Greek.

The ruins of Babylon are very viſible a league north of Hella. There is in particular an elevation flat on the top, of an irregular figure, and interſected by ravines. It would never have been ſuſpected for the work of human hands, were it not proved by the layers of bricks found in it. Its height is not more than ſixty yards. On my firſt journey to Hella, in 1784, I wrote M. de la Lande, that I could not believe this to be what was once the Tower of Babel, though it is even now called Babel by the Arabs. The learned have long ago paſſed their judgement on the imaginary deſcriptions given of this monument by ſuch travellers as the Jew Benjamin, Detudelle, and others. A perſon ſkilled in Arabic will not eaſily believe, that the word Babel is derived from the root of *bel bel*, which ſignifies to confound, as commentators pretend. Be it as it may, this mount is ſo little elevated, that the leaſt ruin we paſs in the road to it conceals it from the view. To come at the bricks it is neceſſary to dig into the earth. They are baked with fire, and cemented with *zephi* or bitumen; between each layer are found oſiers.

Above this mount, on the ſide of the river, are thoſe immenſe ruins, which have ſerved, and ſtill ſerve, for the building of Hella, an Arabian city, containing 10,000 or 12,000 ſouls. Here are found thoſe large and thick bricks, imprinted with unknown characters, ſpecimens of which I have preſented to Abbé Barthelemy. This place, and the mount of Babel, are commonly called by the Arabs *Makloube*, that is, "turned topſy turvy." I was informed by the maſter-maſon employed to dig for bricks, that the places from which he procured them were large thick walls, and ſometimes chambers. He has frequently found earthen veſſels, engraved marbles, and about eight years ago a ſtatue as large as life, which he threw amongſt the rubbiſh. On one wall of a chamber he found the figures of a cow, and of the ſun and moon, formed of varniſhed bricks. Sometimes idols of clay are found, repreſenting human figures. I found one brick on which was a lion, and on others a half-moon in relief. The bricks are cemented with bitumen, except in one place, which is well preſerved, where they are united by a very thin ſtratum of white cement, which appears to me to be made of lime and ſand.

The maſter-workman informed me, that there were three cities in which antiquities are found: Babel, or Makloube; Brouſſa, two leagues S. E. of Hella in the deſert; and Kaſſes, ſtill farther diſtant than Brouſſa. I was told that many marble ſtatues were found in the latter, but it is dangerous to go thither without a ſtrong guard.

Moſt of the bricks found at Makloube

have writing on them: but it does not appear that it was meant to be read, for it is as common on bricks buried in the walls as on thoſe on the outſide. I obſerved that each quarter has a peculiar impreſſion: I mean, that we find but one ſeries of letters, and arranged in the ſame manner, in one place. The bricks are every where of the ſame dimenſions; one foot three lines ſquare, by three inches thick. Occaſionally layers of oſiers in bitumen are found, as at Babel. The quantity of this bitumen that muſt have been employed in building Babylon, is ſcarcely credible. Moſt probably it was procured from *Hitt* on the Euphrates, where we ſtill find it. The maſter maſon told me, that he found ſome in a ſpot which he was digging about twenty years ago; which is by no means ſtrange, as it is common enough on the banks of the Euphrates; I have myſelf ſeen it on the road from Bagdad to Jubba, an Arabian village ſeated on that river.

The maſter-maſon led me along a valley which he dug out a long while ago to get at the bricks of a wall, that, from the marks he ſhowed me, I gueſs to have been ſixty feet thick. It ran perpendicularly to the bed of the river, and was probably the wall of the city. I found in it a ſubterranean canal, which, inſtead of being arched over, is covered with pieces of ſand ſtone, ſix or ſeven feet long, by three feet wide. Theſe ruins extend ſeveral leagues to the north of Hella, and inconteſtibly mark the ſituation of ancient Babylon. I employed two men for three hours in clearing a ſtone which they ſuppoſed to be an idol. The part which I got a view of appeared to me nothing but a ſhapeleſs maſs: it was evident, however, that it was not a ſimple block, as it bore marks of the chiſſel, and there were pretty deep holes in it; but I could not find any inſcription on it. The ſtone is of a black grain; and, from the large fragments of it found in many places, it appears, that there were ſome monuments of ſtone built here. On the eaſtern ſide I found a ſtone nearly two feet ſquare and ſix inches thick, of a beautiful granite, the grain of which was white and red. All theſe ſtones muſt have been brought from ſome diſtance, as this part of the deſert contains none. On the ſame ſide of the city, as I was told by the maſter maſon, there were walls of varnifhed bricks, which he ſuppoſed to have been a temple: Idols would probably be found there, if any one would be at the expence of digging: but it would be neceſſary to ſatisfy the avarice of the Muſſulmen, who are never very willing for Europeans to ſearch lands occupied by them.

Beſides the bricks with inſcriptions, which I have mentioned, there are ſolid cylinders, three inches in diameter, of a white ſubſtance, covered with very ſmall writing, reſembling the inſcriptions of Perſepolis mentioned by Chardin. Four years ago I ſaw one; but I was not eager to procure it, as I was aſſured that they were very common. I mentioned them to the maſter-maſon, who told me, that he ſometimes found ſuch, but left them amongſt the rubbiſh as uſeleſs. Black ſtones which have inſcriptions engraved on them are alſo met with. Theſe, I was told, were found at Brouſſa, which is ſeparated from Makloube by the river. I was informed, that an Arab at Hella had one in his poſſeſſion, and did all I could to procure it, or at leaſt to obtain a ſight of it, but I could not ſucceed. In 1782 one was ſent to Paris, by M. And. Michaux, a botaniſt, who was at that time at Bagdad. I have been aſſured by the Arabs, that a day's journey from the laſt-mentioned city, and ſix leagues from the Tigris, there is a ſtone of enormous ſize covered with inſcriptions. May we not preſume, that this ſtone is of the ſame origin as the Pillars of Thaut?

I viſited the ruins of Brouſſa ſix years ago. Theſe are, properly ſpeaking, nothing but a mountain of earth and bricks. The difficulty of tranſporting them acroſs the river prevents the latter being dug for. We find there a kind of hall ſtill ſtanding, which I conceive to be more modern than the city itſelf, as well as a ſquare tower, which, though ancient, appears to have been built on its ruins.

The city of Hella is not the remains of Babylon: it is a league more to the ſouth. I aſſured myſelf on the ſpot that Hella did not exiſt before Cuffa. Its name is written *Helle*, which in Arabic ſignifies place, habitation; and, according to the Muſſulmen, the place between the two ſacred places Imam-Haſſein and Imam-Ali. A league from Hella, towards Makloube, is ſeen an ancient portico called Diemjeme, ſignifying in Arabic the ſkull of the head. It is pretended, that Ali here paſſed the Euphra-

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tes, in his road to Cuffa, where he was killed by Giezid. I muſt obſerve here, that Deliſle, in his map of Babylonia, places that ancient city and the celebrated moſque of Imam-Ali too near each other. They are five leagues diſtant. Sultan Selim begun an aqueduct for conveying water to the latter from the Euphrates, which was continued by Nadir Shah, but has never been finiſhed. Many Muſſulman pilgrims aſſured me, that they drank very bad well-water there. The ſoil is a ſandy gypſous deſert, producing nothing.

I imagine medals muſt be found in the ruins of Babylon, if ſought after: but the Arabs pick them up only when they know Europeans are deſirous of them. One of copper was brought me whilſt I was there. On comparing it with different Parthian medals, I obſerved, that all the heads of the latter bore a kind of mitre; that of the former, a crown of flowers. Laſt year I procured a cup with unknown characters, which had been found, with a hundred medals in it, a few years ago, near Nemrod, and ſent it to Count de Choiſeul-Gouffier. From this, I was informed by Ab. Barthelemy, no information could be drawn without the medals. Of theſe I believe I now poſſeſs a part. Mr Rouſſeau, the French Conſul, purchaſed at that period juſt 100 medals of a baſe ſilver, and all of the ſame coin. They are very ancient, and I believe Parthian or Babylonian; but of this the learned will judge. M. Rouſſeau intruſted me with forty to diſpoſe of for him, as well as ſome others which I have brought to Paris.

The latitude of Hella I have aſcertained to be 32° 38′: its longitude I conclude to be 41° 53′ 30″ eaſt from Paris, from three obſervations; an eclipſe of the moon Nov. 3. 1789, the immerſion of the ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter on the ſame day, and the entrance of Mercury on the ſun's diſk the 5th of the ſame month. Five years ago, I obſerved by the compaſs, that Hella was nearly under the ſame meridian as Bagdad, to the S. S. E. of which Mr Deliſle has placed it. I have conſtructed a map of Babylonia on the ſpot; that of Mr Deliſle was formed from erroneous information. By that illuſtrious geographer Borſippa, or Burſita, is placed on the river, near Madjed-Haſſein. That city, which does not now exiſt, can be no other than what the Arabs call Brouſſa, or Bourſa, the ruins of which, as I have already ſaid, are two leagues S. E. of Hella, in the deſert. The city and moſque of Madjed-Haſſein are equally miſplaced on the map: they are not on the Euphrates, but in the deſert, ſeven leagues from Hella, and as many from Meſſeib, where the pilgrims going thither from Bagdad paſs the river. The ſame may be ſaid of Keſil, or the tomb of Ezekiel, which Deliſle places on the river in Meſopotamia. I viſited that moſque after the ruins of Brouſſa, and took its poſition by the compaſs: it is on the other ſide the river, mid-way between Hella and Imam Ali. Indeed Mr Deliſle's longitudes and latitudes are in general erroneous: Bagdad he places in long. 67°, whilſt it is but 61°. Other differences will appear from the new map which I hope to publiſh.

I requeſted of the Chaldean patriarch of Babylon, who reſides a day's journey from Mouſſoul, a catalogue in Arabic of all the books written in Chaldee or Syriac preſerved in his houſe, in which the paſtoral or patriarchal ſtaff has been fixed for 600 or 700 years, deſcending from uncle to nephew, and particularly the date of the year in which they were written. Amongſt them perhaps will be found ſome curious manuſcripts. I alſo requeſted of him ſome information reſpecting the religion of the Yezidis, his neighbours, and the Grand Sheik, Sholi-Beig, his friend. The Yezidis neither faſt nor pray. It is not known that they have any book, though they pretend to have one which they keep concealed. They call it Lohi-Mani, which I am inclined to believe a corruption of Lokman, the famous Aſiatic philoſopher. Every morning they preſent themſelves thrice before the riſing ſun. It is ſaid, that they will not pronounce the letter *ſhin*, becauſe it is the firſt of the word *ſheitan*, which ſignifies Satan, or Devil. Blue is a colour they hold in abhorrence. The Yezidis in the neighbourhood of Mouſſoul are probably Chriſtians who have embraced the ancient ſect of Manicheiſm; for they ſtill retain a reſpect for the Chaldean patriarch and his churches. I have even met with ſome of them who bore the names of our apoſtles.

An Account of Mr JAMES QUIN.

THIS celebrated actor was born in King-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Feb. 24. 1693. His anceſtors were of an ancient family in the kingdom of Ireland. His father,

father, James Quin, was bred at Trinity College, Dublin, from whence he came to England, entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar; but his father, Mark Quin, who had been Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1676, dying about that period, leaving him a plentiful estate, he quitted England in 1700 for his native country, taking with him his son, the object of our present attention*.

The marriage of Mr Quin's father was attended with circumstances which affected the future interest of his son so materially as probably to influence his future destination in life. His mother was a reputed widow, who had been married to a person in the mercantile way, and who left her to pursue some traffic, or particular business, in the West Indies. He had been absent from her near seven years, without her having received any letter from, or the least information about him. He was even given out to be dead, which report was universally credited; she went into mourning for him; and some time after Mr Quin's father, who is said to have then possessed an estate of 1000l. a-year, paid his addresses to her and married her. The consequence of this marriage was Mr Quin. His parents continued for some time in an undisturbed state of happiness, when the first husband returned, claimed his wife, and had her. Mr Quin the elder retired with his son, to whom he is said to have left his property. Another, and more probable account is, that the estate was suffered to descend to the heir at law, and the illegitimacy of Mr Quin being proved, he was dispossessed of it, and left to shift for himself.

Mr Quin received his education at Dublin, under the care of Dr Jones, until the death of his father in 1710, when the progress of it was interrupted, we may presume, by the litigations which arose about his estate. It is generally admitted, that he was deficient in literature; and it has been said, that he laughed at those who read books by way of enquiry after knowledge, saying, he read men — that the world was the best book. This account is believed to be founded in truth, and will prove the great strength of his natural understanding, which enabled him to establish so considerable a reputation as a man of sense and genius.

Deprived thus of the property he expected, and with no profession to support him though he is said to have been intended for the law, Mr Quin appears to have arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He had, therefore, nothing to rely upon but the exercise of his talents, and with these he soon supplied the deficiencies of fortune. The Theatre at Dublin was then struggling for an establishment, and there he made his first essay. The part he performed was Abel in "The Committee," in the year 1714; and he represented a few other characters, as Cleon in "Timon of Athens," Prince of Tanais in "Tamerlane," and others, but all of equal insignificance. After performing one season in Dublin, he was advised by Chetwood not to smother his rising genius in a kingdom where there was no great encouragement for merit. This advice he adopted, and came to London, where he was immediately received into the company at Drury-lane. It may be proper here to mention, that he repaid the friendship of Chetwood by a recommendation which enabled that gentleman to follow him to the metropolis.

At that period it was usual for young actors to perform inferior characters, and to rise in the theatre as they displayed skill and improvement. In conformity to this practice, the parts which Mr Quin had allotted to him were not calculated to procure much celebrity for him. He performed

* In the life of Anthony a Wood we have the following account of another James Quin, who was probably of the same family. "In this month James Quin, M. A. and one of the senior students of Christ Church, a Middlesex man born, but son of Walter Quin, of Dublin, died in a crazed condition in his bedmaker's house, in Pennyfarthing street, and was buried in the Cathedral of Christ Church. A. W. had some acquaintance with him, and hath several times heard him sing with great admiration. His voice was bass, and he had a great command of it. It was very strong and exceeding tuneful, but he wanted skill, and could scarce sing in concert. He had been turned out of his student's place by the visitors; but being well acquainted with some great men of those times that loved music, they introduced him into the company of Oliver Cromwell the Protector, who loved a good voice and instrumental music well. He heard him sing with great delight, liquored him with sack, and in conclusion said, "Mr Quin, you have done very well, what shall I do for you?" to which Quin made answer with great compliments, of which he had command with a great grace, that "his Highness would be pleased to restore him to his student's place;" which he did accordingly, and so kept it to his dying day." *Life of Wood*, p. 139.